

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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NEW PROPOSAL MADE TO HALT CRUISER PLANS

Senate, Asked to Hold Up
Navy Increase in Case
of Arms Parley

HOPE FOR AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND SEEN

At Same Time President Makes
It Known He Has Building
Budget Ready to Submit

WASHINGTON (P)—A proposal that the cruiser construction program should be suspended in event of an agreement for an arms limitation conference being reached with Great Britain, was placed before the Senate Jan. 29 simultaneously with word that President Coolidge planned to send a budget recommendation to Congress for immediate building operations upon passage of a bill satisfactory to the Administration.

Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, offered an amendment to the pending bill for 15 new cruisers and an aircraft carrier, under which construction work might be stopped automatically by an accord between the United States and Great Britain. At the same time it was disclosed that President Coolidge, who opposes a clause in the measure which would stipulate that the ships must be constructed within a fixed time, was anxious that it be understood that the Government proposes to construct the cruisers because they are needed.

While Mr. Coolidge has been consistently in favor of limitation of naval armaments, he sees no relation between this and the building program, as he believes that should a further limitation agreement be reached, it likely would include the present program.

It was pointed out on Mr. Coolidge's behalf that the Navy at present has 22 old cruisers, which, while suitable for some naval needs are outclassed as combat units by modern construction. It is necessary, Mr. Coolidge believes, to build for replacement purposes.

The only action which the Government is taking at present with relation to future disarmament conferences is to prepare certain persons to attend the preparatory conference to be held in April at Geneva under the League of Nations. This is being done so that if the next Administration wishes to send someone, representatives will be available.

President Coolidge has no information as to the attitude of the next Administration toward an international conference for defining the rights of neutrals at sea in time of war. He believes this is a subject that could be studied with profit and on which such a conference might make useful recommendations. He is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Italian Press Urges New Pact With Yugoslavia

Expiry of Friendship Treaty
Held Not to Indicate
Change in Relations

By Wirephoto to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Only a few Fascist newspapers comment on the official announcement made on Jan. 29 that the Italy-Yugoslav friendship treaty, concluded in 1924, had expired. Fresh negotiations for a new treaty were opened a few weeks ago, but the drastic crisis in Yugoslavia, culminating in King Alexander's coup d'état, temporarily suspended these negotiations, and the two governments, finding it useless to renew once again a treaty which had lost all its value, decided to let it lapse.

No undue importance should be given to the expiration of this pact of friendship, which does not mean that the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia have been broken. The Messagero considers that in the same way that the existence of the treaty of friendship has not prevented periodical tension between Rome and Belgrade, the nonexistence of this pact will not materially change the situation between them.

Hope, however, is expressed that a new treaty may soon be concluded—a treaty which should deal with all questions directly past of friendship, interests of both countries, and thus serve as a real basis for friendly relations in future.

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British Liberals Forsake Labor; Swing Toward Conservatives

Samuel Speech Shows New
Alignment of Parties in
British Politics

By Wirephoto from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The possibility of an entirely new orientation among the British political parties is indicated in an authoritative statement by Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Liberal Party organization. "We shall appeal to the country to give us sufficient support to enable a Liberal Government to be formed. If, however, the country should not do so; if no party should be in a majority, then, in our view, the leaders of all parties should consult as to the best advice that should be given the King in such circumstances. But we have made it clear that, in any eventuality the Liberal Party would not again lend support to the installation and maintenance in office of a Socialist Government. Whatever solutions are found, it must be other than that."

The statement has surprised Labor and Conservative circles alike. Hitherto both these competing organizations have understood that, in the quiet probable event of the Liberals holding the balance of power between Conservatives and Labor, then the outcome would be some combination on the Left to carry on the Government. The stock-in-trade for Conservative election speakers, has thus been that to vote for the Liberals is to make for restoration of the situation which occurred in 1924, when a minority Socialist Government was put into office.

The Daily Herald (Labor organ) says: "Sir Herbert Samuel's statement is the first open admission by the Liberal chiefs that they have no chance whatever of forming a government of their own. Having publicly admitted that fact, which they must have recognized privately long ago, they had to decide whether to seek the assistance of a Conservative or a Socialist Cabinet; and Sir Herbert Samuel's speech shows they think a coalition with the Conservatives offers them the best chance of office."

The Daily Telegraph gives the Conservative view of the statement. It says: "The plain meaning of this statement is that, whatever happens at the election, the Liberals will not if they hold the balance—put in another Labor Government as they did in 1924." It concludes that, while Mr. Lloyd George has been "dressing his ranks by the Left," his chief of staff has not begun "dressing them by the Right."

CENTRAL AGENCY PROPOSED FOR COMMUNICATION

Hoover Reorganization Plan
Holds Possibility of New
Department

By Wirephoto from MONITOR BUREAU

MIAMI, Fla.—President-elect Hoover's plans for a complete reorganization of the government structure include the possibility of establishing several new departments or agencies of the type of the Interstate Commerce Commission. One of these would be a central agency for the supervision of the problem of communications. Friends of Mr. Hoover assert that he has long viewed with favor the idea of a separate governmental organization devoted entirely to the regulation and supervision of the communications industry of the country as the Interstate Commerce Commission controls the railroads. At present there is no such central source of authority for the various elements of the communications business, telephone, telegraph, cables and radio.

Mutual Benefits Foreseen

The expansion and growth of these avenues, the invention of television and the subsequent constantly increasing clash of interests both in the domestic and world field, make it imperative, it is asserted, that a fountain head of control and direction be established; first, for the public's protection against monopoly and inadequate service, and secondly in the interest of the industry itself so that its technical and commercial development and expansion may advance on a sound and legitimate basis.

Mr. Hoover, it was said, also views such a focusing of responsibility as conducive to increased efficiency and economy in governmental administration. It would do away with overlapping activities by departments and commissions, as is now so extensively the case, thereby cutting costs of administration and at the same time develop an organization that would serve as a directing force in regulatory rates and other matters.

Although he made no specific reference to the communications problem, it is believed that he has in mind.

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The United States Cabinet

is to be discussed in
three authoritative
the first—entitled "Its
Evolution"—
will appear

Tomorrow
on the
Editorial Page

Stahwart Liberal



SIR HERBERT SAMUEL

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Third Claimant in Running for Afghan Throne

Amanullah's Emissary Re-
ported to Have Decided to
Make Bid for Power

By Wirephoto from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Arrangements have been made, the Monitor learns, for a few British airplanes to go from Peshawar to Kabul to maintain touch with Sir Francis Humphrys, the British Minister, who remains in the Afghan capital for the present. Planes are also leaving Peshawar, weather permitting, to bring away a number of private foreign residents of various nationalities, including British, German, and French, who are desirous of leaving Kabul in consequence of the disturbed state of the country.

Meanwhile a third claimant to the throne is reported to have arisen at Jalalabad, in Ali Ahmed Khan, who was Amanullah's emissary to the insurgent Shinwari tribesmen, but is understood, in the absence of effective central authority, to have now set up for himself.

The tribes are so divided at present, however, that much importance is not attached here to this development, since Habibullah's rule just now extends little beyond Kabul itself. Amanullah's influence is confined to tribesmen around Kandahar.

Lost Arkansas Village Becomes Model Community and Is Adopted

Kingston May Have Only 175 Persons and No Chamber of Commerce, but It Has Staunch Friends in the
Members of Brick Church, Rochester, N. Y.

By Wirephoto from MONITOR BUREAU

Kingston, Ark. A LOST village back in the hills of Madison County, Arkansas, is turning out to be one of the country's model communities. Kingston has 175 people and doesn't rate a chamber of commerce or publicity bureau. Its better than 30 miles to the nearest railroad stop and the village is approachable only by a lone mountain road. Even that is sometimes cut off, for a young river has a playful way of submerging this road for approximately four months out of every year.

Yet Kingston's deeds have traveled at least as far as the Empire State. The Board of Elders of the Brick Church of Rochester, N. Y., heard of the civic enterprises of the little hill community and have voted it a substantial endowment fund by way of encouragement.

Until a few years ago, the village was accustomed to isolation. It had stood for almost a century in the real backhill country where frontiers are still young. The change dawned with the arrival of a circuit-riding preacher, a hill man who came up from the Dry Creek settler. His name is Elmer J. Boucher. When he got into Kingston 11 years ago he preached his first sermon before a backhill revival congregation to the accompaniment of discharging six-shooters and ill-suppressed whoops. Then a six-footer from over on Big Sandy stepped forward and suggested a fist-fight. But the parson shook off his coat; whereupon the gentleman from Big Sandy slipped his hands into his pants pockets and explained that he was only fooling.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

CONTEST OPENS FOR AIRWAYS TO LATIN AMERICA

Pan-American Firm Under-
bid for New Line Based
on Texas and Mexico

By Wirephoto from MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—What appears to be a struggle between two great groups for supremacy in developing airway links between the United States and Latin America has been disclosed here.

The first indication of the forthcoming contest came when Air Transportation, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., underbid Pan-American Airways for the new Brownsville (Tex.)-Central America air mail route.

The bid for Air Transportation, Inc., was proffered to the Postoffice Department by L. H. Piper, Minneapolis, vice president. He is president of Universal Aviation, Inc., which recently gathered under its wing the Fokker plane manufacturing plants and the Universal Passenger Lines operating between Chicago, Cleveland, St. Paul-Minneapolis, vice president. He is president of Universal Aviation, Inc., which recently gathered under its wing the Fokker plane manufacturing plants and the Universal Passenger Lines operating between Chicago, Cleveland, St. Paul-Minneapolis, vice president.

Universal aviation is closely allied with the New York Central through an exchange of passengers between trains and airplanes at Cleveland. Mr. Piper's bid was \$8.75 cents per mile, while the Pan-American Company's bid was \$2 a mile.

The significance of the contest for the new mail route is indicated by the fact that it will replace the line now operated by the Mexican Government between Mexico City and Nuevo Laredo, Mex., on the Texas border, and will connect at Brownsville with the air-mail network in the United States.

Most important is the fact the Postmaster-General is given authority to extend the route via Vera Cruz, Puerto Mexico and Tuxtla Cortez to "one or more of the countries of Central America," with stops at points acceptable to the governments of those countries.

Panama Extension Possible This gives the Postmaster-General authority to extend the route to Cristobal, Panama where it would connect with the two Caribbean routes—Pan-American Airways, one of which is now operating as far as Santo Domingo and the other of which is to be inaugurated Feb. 4 by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from Miami, to Havana and Cristobal.

At present the Postmaster-General is surveying a route down the west coast of South America and then over the Andes to Buenos Aires. The new Mexico-Central America route would have dovetailed splendidly with the present projected routes, but it was indicated at the Post Office Department that in view of the proposals the contract would probably not go to the Pan-American company.

Other nationally known low bidders were Walter T. Varney, who has operated the Salt Lake City-Pasco, Washington route, and Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, Buffalo, which builds most of the nation's military transport planes and is embarking on a program of developing giant flying boats.

Stars to 'Descend' Upon Philadelphia

Made Possible by Gift of
Planetarium to City by
Samuel S. Fels

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Announcement has just been made that this city is to acquire a planetarium, the gift of Samuel S. Fels to Franklin Institute, thus enabling students of astronomy and laymen alike to be brought within more familiar range of the stars.

The planetarium will be installed in the Museum of Industry and Physical Science which the Benjamin Franklin Memorial Inc. has offered to the city to be built at a cost of approximately \$4,000,000.

Of the same design and type as that at Jena, the new planetarium will embody the latest advances of optics developed by the technical staff of the Carl Zeiss works there. The hemispherical space will have a diameter of approximately 80 feet and its summit will be 50 feet above the floor on which observers will stand.

The dome will be lined with white linen against which will be projected the images of the celestial bodies, giving the illusion of gazing at the depths of the sky unhampered by the dazzle of city lights. The building in which it will be housed will occupy a plot nearly 500 feet square, bounded by Twelfth, Twenty-First, Winter and Race Streets overlooking Logan Square, one of the most beautiful spots in the city.

Lumbering in Park Ban Is Permanent

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Asheville, N. C.

THE interlocutory injunction restraining the Suncrest Lumber Company from further timber cutting on lands within the area of the Smoky Mountain National Park was made permanent in an order written by Judge P. A. McElroy in Superior Court at Murphy.

The order was hailed by park officials as the final victory in the move to prevent the Suncrest and other companies from timber cutting in the park area, pending completion of the purchase of the lands. The order carried a provision that the park commission must post bond for \$100,000 to protect the lumber company from possible loss. Appeal to the United States Supreme Court is indicated.

'CONSTRUCTIVE' ECONOMY ASKED BY MR. COOLIDGE

Continued Federal Saving
Necessary, He Says at
Budget Meeting

By Wirephoto from MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON (P)—The Federal Government, in President Coolidge's opinion, is "the best conducted big business in the world." He expressed this view in making his final address to the Government Business Organization at its semi-annual meeting Jan. 28.

In addition, the chief executive reviewed the accomplishments of the budget system in regulating national expenditures during the eight years it has been in operation, thanked Government employees generally for helping to make it a success and urged a continued "constructive" economy as essential to national prosperity.

Government Heads Attend

The meeting was attended by Vice-President Dawes, the entire Cabinet, heads of many Government bureaus, numerous Government employees charged with making expenditures and as many spectators as could be seated in the hall. Mr. Coolidge, too, was present and sat in a box overlooking the stage, surrounded by the wives of the Cabinet officers.

At the conclusion of the President's speech, the gathering was addressed by Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the Budget Bureau, who described the efforts being made to avert a threatened deficit at the close of the present fiscal year. He said that indications were that increased Federal expenditures would be necessary in the future, which, he said, would make the need for economy all the more urgent.

President Coolidge said it would be a "great mistake" to suppose that "we can continue our national prosperity" unless we continue to insist upon "constructive economy in government."

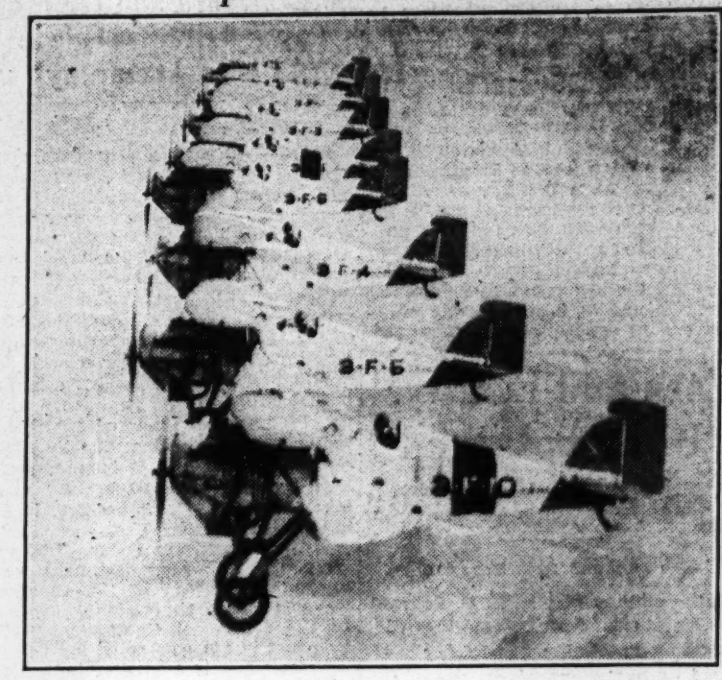
Warnings of Local Outlays

Turning from the National Administration to state and local governments, Mr. Coolidge viewed what he termed their "rapidly mounting" outlays as a warning "of the danger of depression and a repetition of the disaster that overtook the country in the closing days of 1920."

Comparing present economic conditions with those of 1921, when the budget system was instituted, Mr. Coolidge said that while he could not claim for the Government "all the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Up From the Ranks



This Squadron of the United States Navy's Aerial Forces Is Piloted Entirely by Enlisted Men. Formations Similar to This One, Which Appeared Over Southern California Recently, Will Be Witnessed During the Fleet Maneuvers Near the Panama Canal.

Moffett to Retire as Head of Navy's Board of Aviation

Has Witnessed Eightfold In-
crease in Air Forces of
the United States

By Wirephoto from MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the bureau of naval aeronautics, who more than any other person is responsible for the development of naval aeronautics, is about to retire from active command of the navy's air forces, according to information current in naval circles. He is completing his second term, his eighth year, as chief of the bureau and no navy chief can hold his post for a longer period, according to tradition. Studies by the Massachusetts School Superintendents Association and is the same measure as introduced by the State Department of Education three years ago after a two-years study.

The bill proposes that children who now may leave school at the age of 14, attending continuation classes for only four hours a week, shall instead be allowed to enter half-time work at that age if they have completed the sixth grade and aircraft building program, which calls for 1000 first-class planes by July 1, 1932.

The greatest concentration of seaborne aircraft in the history of aviation was achieved by the navy, more than 250 planes—the cream of the navy's air force—are being concentrated off the canal, and will take part in maneuvers in connection with the fleet.

Chief Peanut Eater Now King of Beasts

African Traveler Says Elephant
"Has It All Over"
Leo for Royalty

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The elephant, not the lion, is the king of beasts, according to Harry C. Ostrander of Yonkers, N. Y., naturalist and student of wild animal life, in a talk at the Museum of Industry and Physical Science.

Mr. Ostrander takes this view regardless of tradition, Rudyard Kipling and all that has been written and said about his leonine majesty. In these many years, the elephant can think quicker, has a greater capacity for mental retention and is by no means as dull as he looks, the lecturer said. In size, strength, dignity of character, honesty of purpose and general ability, the world's greatest peanut eater has it all over the lion, he said.

While the royal jungle crown would not sit as gracefully on his head, nor does he possess the regal bearing of the lion, the elephant represents the latter-day idea in kings. He has the greatest capacity for doing things, the speaker said.

English Home of Miles Standish Comes Under Hammer Near Chorley

By Wirephoto from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Memories of Miles Standish and the Mayflower are recalled by the forthcoming sale of Duxbury Hall, near Chorley, Lancashire. The mansion is the one known to readers of Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish" as "Standish Hall."

It dates from the fifteenth or sixteenth century, but the house received a new stone front about 100 years ago. One of its chief embellishments is a white marble staircase, constructed on the cantilever system. The house and grounds comprise some 540 acres and form a portion of "vast estates" supposed formerly to belong to Miles Standish, which his many descendants in America tried to recover in the forties of the last century, spending many thousands of dollars fruitlessly in the process.

The purchaser will obtain in addition to the mansion and its historical associations, the right to occupy the "Standish Pew" in Chorley Parish Church.

Miles Standish will be remembered as the intrepid Lancashire man

SPANISH REVOLT WELL IN HAND, SAYS DE RIVERA

Outbreaks Reported Indicate
Nation-Wide Revolutionary
Movement

TROOPS INVOLVED AT CIUDAD REAL

Premier Declares Uprising Was
Confined There—Dispatches
Show Wide Scope

By Wirephoto from MONITOR BUREAU

MADRID (P)—Premier Primo de Rivera has issued a statement declaring that another rebellion in Spain has been frustrated.

The Premier said Spain was quiet except in Ciudad Real where a regiment of soldiers had been placed in the barracks of the civil guards seized.

Rebels had been taken to quell the rebellious regiment, the Premier stated.

Further details of what took place in the affected region were not available.

Stern Measures Promised

Stern measures will be taken against the organizers of the movement, the Premier continued, but not against the soldiers who blindly followed their leaders.

The country as a whole was displaying consistent loyalty, he added. (Ciudad Real is a walled city of Spain, capital of the Province of Ciudad Real, about 100 miles south of Madrid. It has a population of approximately 20,000.)

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier (P)—Advice received here on Jan. 29 indicate that revolutionary activities have broken out in many parts of Spain among both soldiers and civilians.

From the meager advices received here it would appear that the subversive movement has developed all along the southern and eastern coast of Spain touching the Mediterranean and that of the main cities, presumably Barcelona, Valencia, Cartagena and Malaga are affected.

Around Algeciras

So far as can be determined the movement appears also to have developed around Algeciras and in the Province of Cadiz as far north as Trafalgar.

Advances also indicate there has been some trouble in Madrid, but how serious this was, could not be determined. So far as known, Premier Primo de Rivera was still in Madrid.

MADRID (P)—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at the Ministry of War, all members being present except the Minister of Public Instruction.

Upon emerging from the meeting, the ministers declined to discuss it, saying that the president of the Cabinet, Gen. Primo de Rivera, would tell the National Assembly why the meeting had been called.

Return to Civil Cabinet

In December, 1925, announcement was made of a return to a civil cabinet of ministers, the military dictatorship being dissolved. General de Rivera became Premier and the change was generally interpreted as being from a military dictatorship to a civilian and economic dictatorship. This change did not entail complete or immediate restoration of the constitutional guarantees at present suspended.

Dispatches last September said a revolutionary plot had been discovered, but had been nipped by the Premier. There were rumors also that the Premier himself had been shot while on a visit to Barcelona, but these proved erroneous. Earlier in the same month many arrests were made in an effort to stamp out subversive movements.

While there has been a movement in Spain directed against the dictatorship in favor of a return to the Constitution, there also has been a Catalan separatist movement designed to make Catalonia an autonomous state. In 1926 a series of arrests were made in France of persons involved in this movement, including Deputy Macia.

In September, 1926, one of the most serious revolts against the Government was crushed. The rebellion centered about elements within the Spanish artillery corps and numerous officers were arrested and their corps dissolved. Later many of the officers were reinstated.

Of late years only minor difficulties have been reported from Spain.

CAPT. FRIED CALLED BY SHIPPING BOARD

NEW YORK (P)—Capt. George Fried of the rescue ship America has been called to Washington, and when the liner sails for Europe she will be in command of Chief Officer Harry Manning, in charge of the lifeboat that saved the Florida's crew, it was learned here.

Announcement of Captain Fried's summons, which came from the United States Shipping Board, was made at a luncheon given to him and to Manning by Charles V. Boh, sportsman. The reason for the summons was not disclosed.

HEAT ENGINEERS ELECT

CHICAGO (P)—Thornton Lewis Philadelphia, has been elected president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers for 1929.

SENATE'S POWER TO INVESTIGATE IS SCRUTINIZED

Republican Club Speakers Admit Right, but Differ on Method and Scope

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Senatorial investigations—their scope, justification and usefulness—were discussed by speakers at the fourth luncheon discussion meeting of the National Republican Club just held here. The speakers were Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York; Charles E. Thomas, former Republican Senator from Colorado; Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas; and Frederic R. Coudert of the New York State Bar Association.

The speakers conceded the inherent right of the United States Senate to initiate investigations, but expressed divergent views as to the methods used and the extent to which they should be carried.

Mr. Fish declared that although the Senate is not an inquisitorial body, it is essential that it should have the right to investigate any alleged wrong-doing on the part of its appointees and to weed out dishonesty in public service.

Mr. Thomas declared that the right of investigation is inherent in every legislative assembly and is "indispensable to the efficient and intelligent exercise of the legislative authority."

"This power to investigate, although far reaching, has its limitations," he declared. "Within them the wisdom or discretion of the legislative body and the force of a healthy public opinion are its only controlling factors; beyond them, it is subject to the application of judicial restraint."

Mr. Coudert warned against the encroachment of legislative authority and declared that the Government of the United States was founded upon the priority of individual rights, as opposed to the absolute power of the State under autocratic governments.

Power of the Senate investigating committees to require witnesses to testify at Senate investigations, he thought, depended upon the relevance of the testimony as an aid to enactment of wise legislation. He quoted several Supreme Court decisions to uphold this view.

Mr. Caraway took exception to Mr. Coudert's view of the limitation of the Senate committee's powers. He declared that testimony might be required from witnesses for four purposes: To acquire information to aid future legislation; to ascertain whether the laws are being enforced; to obtain information for the purpose of wise legislation; and to supervise the executive.

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EARN-AND-LEARN BILL EXPLAINED BY ITS SPONSOR

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NEW PROPOSAL MADE TO HALT CRUISER PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)

of the opinion, however, that, should an agreement be reached, it would be of such a complicated nature that there would be extreme difficulty in obtaining ratification by the Senate.

WASHINGTON—Adherents of the naval cruiser bill attempted to inject President-elect Hoover into the controversy over the elimination of the time clause when Fred Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, issued a press statement in which he asserted that during a conference with Mr. Hoover recently he had assured him that he was for the measure as it had been enacted by the House. Mr. Hoover, from his temporary residence in Miami, Fla., in a telegram to President Coolidge, declared that he was unable to make it known, emphatically denied Mr. Britten's statement and asserted his unequivocal support of Mr. Coolidge's position on the issue.

Mr. Hoover in his wire to President Coolidge declared that he had made no statement, public or private, on the subject other than what he said during his Presidential campaign. In his acceptance speech with reference to naval matters Mr. Hoover said:

"We have been and we are particularly desirous of furthering the limitation of armaments. But in the meantime we know that in a rapidly changing world there is only one certain guarantee of freedom—and that is preparedness for defense. It is solely to defend ourselves, for the protection of our citizens that we maintain a nameless navy."

"No clearer evidence of this can exist than the unique fact that we have fewer men in army uniform today than we have in police uniforms. We have no standing army, no standing navy, no standing air force."

"We earnestly wish that the burdens and dangers of armament upon every home in the world might be lessened. But we must and shall maintain our naval defense and our merchant marine in the strength and efficiency which will yield to us at all times the primary assurance of liberty, that is, of national safety."

Opponents of the time limitation, led by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, maintain that the authority for directing the construction of the new ships should be left in the hands of the President, pending the outcome of the conference between the powers and particularly between the United States and Great Britain, for further naval limitation, affecting in particular the cruiser type of armament.

Proponents of the bill contend, however, that the actual building of the ships would aid in advancing the cause of naval limitation, operating as a "Trojan horse" factor, to Great Britain and the other powers. About this issue the real contest over the bill revolves and its determination will decide the fate of cruisers.

"Big Navy" Men Looking for War, Asserts Walsh

WASHINGTON (P)—Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, in a speech before the Senate outlining his reasons for opposing the cruiser bill, said those who favor building the 18 ships have in mind the possibility, first, of a war with Great Britain, and second, of a war with Japan.

He declared no one has indicated a new era of success and activity for the industry.

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Interests Oppose Foreign Purchase of French Papers

Independent Journal Denied, and Big British Fund Awakes Suspicion

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Energetic protests are being made against the purchasing or founding of any newspapers in France by any foreign group such as one just formed in London and called the Anglo-Foreign Newspapers Limited.

The French Government is being approached to take measures, and even if necessary to pass new laws, to prevent this organization from gaining a foothold here. The Matin, with strong industrial interests behind it, and a supporter of the Government, and a bulletin called L'Impartial, of opposition parties, have both swung into action against the scheme.

A circular of Anglo-Foreign Newspapers, Ltd., speaks of the remarkable expansion made by newspaper trusts in the United States and England and compares this with slow growth elsewhere. It proceeds then to state that the aims of acquiring, founding, or developing newspapers outside of England. The founders state there exist "abroad remarkable opportunities for developing with those countries a certain number of nonpolitical journals." This is anathema to the French. First of all, it is not believed possible to run a nonpolitical newspaper. The immense amount of money behind the British corporation does not enhance respect here, but awakes apprehension.

Foreign directors are to join the company and "great interests" are being taken up abroad. Neither do these points satisfy the French. What will be the policy of newspapers printed in French and belonging to this syndicate? Is the question asked. Newspapers are vendors of thoughts and how can these possibly tally with the French people's ideas? It is similar in many ways to British? If the newspapers carry on under the French flag it will be even more dangerous, because it will be a subtle dissemination of foreign political propaganda.

The Government cannot permit the reading matter of the Nation to be dictated by a newspaper trust of this type in any degree, for it opens the vista of anyone with money enough buying control of that large part of the Nation's thinking of which the newspapers have direction. It is further shown by French critics of the British concern that the Government has greater responsibility than merely to defend the land and sea from the enemy, namely to preserve the national independence.</

SHIP FIRM ASKS OCEAN MAIL JOB FOR AIR LINERS

Seeks to Buy Good Will and
Trade Names From Ship-
ping Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A proposal by a responsible maritime group to construct and operate at least three giant dirigibles built on the plan of the projected navy super-Zeppelins and to be operated in regular transatlantic service is before the United States Shipping Board.

The tender was made by J. H. Winchester, Inc., and Gibbs Brothers, Inc., as a supplement to their offer for the purchase of the liners Leviathan, Republic, George Washington, America, American Trader, American Banker, American Merchant, American Farmer and American Shipper, with the good will and trade names of the United States Lines and the American Merchant Lines.

It was conditioned on agreement with the Postoffice Department for reasonable additional compensation for carrying transatlantic mail, authority for which is vested in the Postmaster-General.

Bid Called Important
The bid was described by Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, as a "most important" offer by a responsible shipping firm to undertake the carrying of transatlantic mails and express by dirigible.

The bidders propose to fashion their airships on the plan for the giant 6,500,000 cubic feet navy dirigibles, construction of which has been let to the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, O. All military features would be eliminated, giving the ships a payload of 25 tons, 15 tons of which would be allocated during eastbound crossings to transatlantic mail, and the remainder to express. Westbound the bidders propose to carry mail and express available from European points.

"It is not proposed to carry passengers until the ship service is well established, at which time the ships may readily be equipped for such service," the bid declared.

Good Design Available
Stressing the fitness of American shipping operators to pioneer in such service, the bidders said:

"The availability in the United States of a perfected and approved design of Zeppelin airship, helium gas inflation, expert construction and operating personnel, combined with recent advances in American meteorological and radio communication services, make the inclusion of rigid airships as an integral part of a transatlantic transportation business peculiarly opportune."

The bidders declared the speed and endurance of ships of the new navy type would be such that two days crossing eastbound would be possible 90 per cent of the time. The westbound crossing should not exceed four days.

The bid provided for suitable terminal facilities, including a possible rotating hangar in the United States and sheds and mooring masts at European terminals, to accommodate four airships.

CEYLON UNIVERSITY'S LOCATION AT KANDY FAVORED IN REPORT

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLOMBO—Establishment of the University of Ceylon at Kandy is recommended in the report of the commission of which Sir Walter Buchanan-Riddell is chairman. The total cost is estimated at 10,000,000 rupees and the annual upkeep 1,250,000 rupees.

Initially, 500 students would be provided for. All courses would lead first to the degree of arts at Oxford, with post-graduate courses in education, agriculture, and archaeology. Halls of residence would be provided instead of denominational hostels.

This question is the most acute problem of the commission, in view of the number of races, religions and castes among the students, but the report urges that it is a function of the university to mitigate divisions, and declares hostels emphasize separatist and sectional tendencies. Inception of the scheme is proposed within five and completion within 10 years.

ENGINEERS OPPOSE LORD MELCHETT PLAN

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The council of the British Engineers' Association, representing the commercial side of this important branch of industry has now published objections to the "peace in industry" negotiations as hitherto conducted by the Trade Union Congress with the group of employers headed by Lord Melchett.

The council bases its objections upon the fact that the Trade Union

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Congress is a "politically minded body committed to the pursuit of a frankly declared political policy to which the overwhelming majority of industrial employers and responsible men of England in commerce, shipping, and finance are directly and inevitably opposed." Other employers' organizations, including the Federation of British Industries and the Confederation of Employers' Organizations, are still considering their attitude to the peace negotiations.

Rumania May Ratify Pact in Current Week

Mironescu Says Country Sees
There Conservation of Its
Own Policy of Peace

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—The law for the ratification of the Kellogg anti-war pact which George Mironescu, Foreign Minister, submitted to Parliament recently, will be voted unanimously by the legislative bodies of Rumania during the current week, official circles declare.

In an exposé accompanying the law project Mr. Mironescu says: "Rumania sees this pact, which is due to the noble zeal of Frank B. Kellogg and Aristide Briand, foreign ministers of the United States and of France, as an international consecration of her own policy of friendship and peace. The feeling in which the Kellogg pact is conceived and concluded is in harmony in all points with the League of Nations and all other peace security conventions that Rumania has hitherto concluded."

Furthermore, the pact comprises a general reciprocal nonaggression obligation which is applicable to all our neighbors, thus accomplishing a policy of peace and security the entire length of the Rumanian frontiers."

The press agrees that the Kellogg pact has a similar importance to that of the founding of the League of Nations, and the signature of Locarno, and declares the pact is a moral guarantee that peace will undoubtedly prove the precursor of disarmament.

It is added, in connection with the recent Soviet proposals, that Rumania's quick ratification of the pact will prove the outside world the country's solidarity with other nations in a general effort to construct a world of peace.

Belgrade Press Jubilant

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The King's edict ratifying the Kellogg pact in the country's official gazette, the papers of Belgrade and Zagreb. Several of them gave a complete front page to a description of the nature and significance of the treaty, pointing out that it is the most important step yet taken by the nations toward world peace. The papers also assert that the King's edict indicates the peaceful intentions and aspirations of Yugoslavia.

PEOPLE OF BRITAIN EATING LESS BREAD

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The surprising fact that the consumption of bread in Britain, which had risen from 315 pounds per head in 1837 to 351 pounds in 1900, has now once more fallen below the 1837 figure to 311 pounds is disclosed by a writer in The Times here today.

There was a steady upward trend of the figures throughout the Victorian era, it is stated, but ground began to be lost before the war, and the decline from 1914 to 1919 was rapid. The writer believes the fall in the price of wheat is largely due to this cause.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT PROTECTS CANDIDATES

MEXICO CITY (P)—President Portes Gil has ordered Gov. Margarito Ramirez of Jalisco to dismiss employees found to have participated in an attack Jan. 27 on Jose Vasconcelos, presidential candidate, at Guadalajara.

The President also asked state governors to afford full protection to various presidential candidates touring the country. At the same time he urged the candidates to refrain from criticizing local authorities in their political speeches.

CLUB WOMEN URGED TO AID PROHIBITION

PHILADELPHIA—Club women and others who take part in public affairs were urged to keep prohibition ever on their club programs and help in the enforcement of the law by reporting violations to the proper authorities, by Mrs. Richard J. Hamilton, president of the Southeastern District State Federation of Penn-

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The Flower Shop
of Hotel St. Regis**
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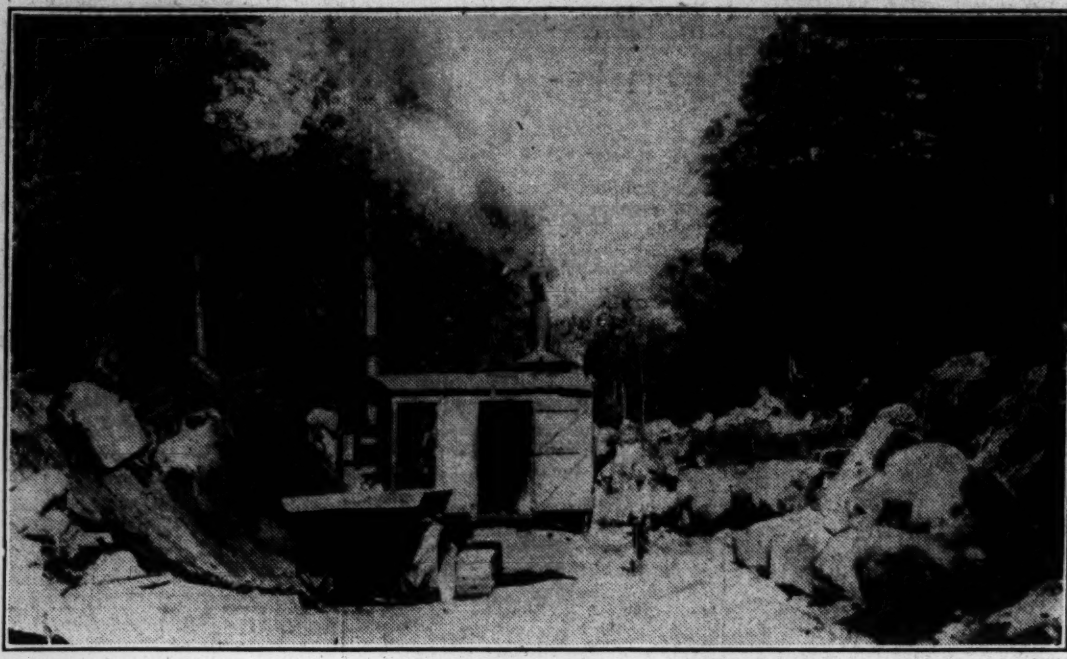
Fur Coats Reduced

Unusual values in select quality Beaver Coats, \$550. Selected Hudson Bay Coats, trimmed with Ermine, \$550. Dark Muskrat Coats, \$150. 50% off the regular price. \$250 is the cost of remodeling your old Fur Coat into a brand new garment and having it perfectly molded to your individual figure.

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Blazing New Trails to Forest Playgrounds



Showing Difficulties of Construction on Blue Mountain Highway.

Adirondack Highway to Open Vast Vacation Land to Motorist

Penetrates Blue Mountain Lake Region, One of New
York's Most Beautiful Forest Preserves—Provides
Much-Needed East-West Route

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—A section of the Adirondack new to motorists will be opened next year with the completion of another link in New York State's great highway system. It is the Blue Mountain Lake region, one of the most beautiful and colorful of the State's forest preserves.

The highway is being driven through a primitive forest over the most difficult part of the route and will connect Eagle Bay and Raquette Lake with Blue Mountain Lake, Indian Lake and Chestertown. Huge boulders are being pushed aside and thick stands of trees are being leveled to clear the right of way for the new route. But when the work is done, the motorist will be able to pass easily through vistas of rich forest and mountain hitherto unapproachable except by wagon or canoe.

Road to Cost \$1,000,000
Approximately 20 miles long, the highway will cost at least \$1,000,000. It will more than justify its cost, however, as it will not only make a new vacation land accessible, but will provide what has long been needed, an east-west connecting link in the Adirondack highway system. Both main routes through the preserve now run north and south.

With the new road, it will be possible for tourists from the west to drive from Utica to Old Forge, then continue on to Raquette and Blue Mountain lakes. There they may turn north on the Tupper Lake Road, or continue east to Indian Lake and Chestertown on the Montreal Highway. Hitherto motor travel has stopped at Old Forge, on the west, and from the east could approach no farther than Indian Lake.

More than 100 miles of travel are saved, and at the same time a region of superb beauty is opened up. Along with the building of the road, the State Conservation Department will

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Creator of the Bob Distingue

there long after these animals had disappeared from other parts of the forest.
One of the beauties of the new road will be the vista of Blue Mountain, so called from its misty coloring, which will lie almost directly ahead of the traveler most of the way. Blue Mountain itself is 4762 feet high. The lake contains islands of unusual design, one of which has grotto-like caves.

As a construction operation, the new highway is one of the most difficult ever undertaken, rivaling the Storm King Mountain Highway on the Hudson River, where the roadway was chipped out of rock cliffs.

Henry Ford Serves as 'Property Man'

Advises Players' Guild on
Period Settings and
Lends Antiques

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Ford, with his remarkable collection of relics from various periods of American history, would no doubt be welcomed with open arms as a "manager of properties" by almost any theatrical producer. But it has remained for the Players' Guild of Dearborn, an organization of amateurs in Mr. Ford's home town, to actually enlist his services.

A considerable part of the stage furniture and furnishings used in their amateur presentations are obtained from the Ford collection with the active personal interest and co-operation of its owner in working out the proper settings.
This was strikingly indicated in a Civil War sketch, where a scene in a farmhouse kitchen was given authentically to the last detail through the use of utensils and equipment of that period. The rifles and muskets for this piece were also obtained from the Ford collection.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ford attend all of these performances, usually consisting of three one-act plays. They are also charter members of the guild.

CONSERVATION TO CO-ORDINATE

NEW YORK—An effort to co-ordinate the various activities in the interest of conservation and restoration of wild life will be launched this year by the American Game Protective Association.

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Queen's Posset
When Mary Queen of Scots came to the throne of Scotland, she brought the secret of an Orange Posset with her from France. This sweet old recipe was the origin of Dundee Marmalade—the marmalade with a tang and a sparkle that all the world has tried to imitate without success

Keiller's DUNDEE Marmalade

is
Queen of the Breakfast Table
From your Grocers

New Dirigible Plant Could Take in Woolworth Building

Hangar for New United States Ships to Cost
\$2,500,000 Under Way in Ohio

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AKRON, O.—Known as the world's largest building, the \$2,500,000 hangar in which will be built the United States Navy's two new super-Zeppelins is under construction at the municipal airport, in a natural bowl surrounded by low hills three miles from Akron's central business district. During 1929 this "cradle of Zeppelins" will be completed and, it is anticipated, a good start made on building the first of the two great airships which, together, will cost \$8,000,000.

So vast is the great new hangar that the 60-story Woolworth Building in New York City, stretched on its side, could be slid into it with ease, and the doors shut. Indeed, there would be room for another skyscraper half the height of the Woolworth tower, as well, for the Zeppelin hangar will be nearly 1200 feet long. The structure will be 325 feet wide and 200 feet high.
Considerable engineering skill is required in construction of the new home for the Zeppelins, since there will be no supporting pillars inside. The design embodies new features in hangar construction, based on extensive experiments to accurately determine the wind stresses and pressures to be resisted. These experiments were conducted by Dr. Karl Arnstein, vice-president and chief engineer of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, which holds the contracts for the two super-Zeppelins. The 359,000 square feet of floor area is the largest area in existence under one roof, according to officials. The floor will be of wood resting on a carefully prepared base, which will prevent sagging or warping. The floor must be perfectly level and so remain, because it will be a ground plan from which all measurements of the ships will start, it was explained.

PROPOSAL TO DIVIDE NICARAGUA IS DENIED

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—Capt. Jose Paredes of Gen. Augustine Sandino's forces, reaching here en route from the rebel camp to Mexico, declared General Sandino had never proposed, as had been reported, a division of Nicaragua as terms for peace.
General Sandino, Captain Paredes said, told President Moncada that any peace conference must wait until American troops should evacuate the four departments of Jinotega, Estelí, Matagalpa and Nueva Segovia. The rebel army has increased by more than 1000 new enrollments since the first of the year, he said.

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Queen's Posset
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DUNDEE
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From your Grocers

"FREE SPEECH" PLEA IS MADE FOR "TALKIES"

Better Public Taste Called Best Censorship for Improving Photoplays

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Censorship of talking motion pictures was characterized as a "direct invasion of the right of free speech" in a resolution adopted by the fifth annual motion picture conference just held here, under the auspices of the better films council of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

More than 300 delegates from all parts of the country attended the three-day meeting, at which speakers emphasized the importance of higher standards of public taste as the key to improved photoplays.

The resolution on censorship voiced definite opposition to the bill to establish a federal censorship system introduced in Congress by Grant M. Hudson (R.), Representative from Michigan.

"Freedom of the Screen"
"It is no exaggeration to claim that if the framers of the Constitution had been aware of the potentialities of the motion picture they would have recognized the wisdom of guaranteeing the freedom of the screen no less than the freedom of the press," the resolution declared.

It also reaffirmed the conference's position that the education of public taste is the only proper method of raising motion picture standards and characterized censorship as an "atavism which no democratic society can tolerate."

Dr. Lee DeForest, inventor of the phonofilm, predicted in a short address that the talking motion picture would bring about a universal language which would ultimately serve to build up an understanding strong enough to wipe out armaments and establish enduring peace. He characterized the talking "movie" as an influential "unofficial ambassador" between nations.

Wider Audience
The sound picture has magnified the motion picture audience by many thousands through placing music on the screen. Mrs. Edmund A. Cahill, chairman of motion pictures of the National Federation of Music Clubs, told the conference.

On the subject of censorship, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, formerly commissioner of immigration and the first chairman of the National Board of Review, told the group that only public opinion could form a firm and lasting basis of censorship. He pointed to possible difficulties of censorial action by "certain moralistic groups" who oppose everything connected with the theater.

A need for greater variety in the subject matter of motion pictures was stressed by J. D. Williams, executive vice-president of World Wide Pictures. Centering motion picture production in the United States has led to a "sameness of monotony," he said, which could be eliminated by introducing more foreign films.

The conference voted to continue the work of its committee which is studying special motion pictures suitable for children.

In Boston Theaters

"The High Road"
Frederick Lonsdale's newest comedy, "The High Road," is at the Hollis Street Theater for a fortnight's engagement with an exceptional cast including Edna Best, Hilda Spong, Frederick Kerr, H. Reeves-Smith, Herbert Marshall and Albert Drayton. The story concerns an actress's adventures among persons of the British upper classes, as the prospective bride of a titled youth. Bickerings and comic asperities rage about her for a time, but the aristocratic set finally decide to accept her in their circle. A turn of events, however, sends her back to the theater unmarried. Miss Best plays the actress, and holds up well her share of the satirical talk.

Will Fyfe at Keith's
During the current week at the B. F. Keith Memorial Theater the vaudeville bill is headed by Will Fyfe, Scottish character comedian. The finish of his work and the humanity and humor of his performance illustrate once more the artistry that is possible even in the brief space of a vaudeville turn. The film of the week is "Craig's Wife," with Irene Rich as the woman who "married a house instead of a husband."

Boston Stage Notes
"The Whispering Gallery," mystery comedy, is proving one of the successes of the season at the Copley Theater, where E. E. Clive and others

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of the permanent company give a clear-cut performance of a story that is alternately funny and thrilling. "Billie," George M. Cohan's newest musical comedy, continues at the Colonial Theater with Polly Walker in the leading singing and acting rôle, and a large company of assisting comedians and dancers.

"The Octoroon" continues this week at the Repertory.

"The Vagabond King," popular operetta, begins a return Boston engagement next Monday evening at the Tremont Theater.

Beginning Wednesday the Fine Arts Theater will show a German film biography, "Beethoven."

Chicago Opera Opens

The Chicago Civic Opera Company opened its annual Boston season of two weeks at the Boston Opera House last night. By way of variety, the governing powers had selected, instead of "Aida," "Gloconda" or "Tosca," the romantic glimmers of "Lohengrin" for the inauguration.

Certainly "Lohengrin" has its points for the purpose. There is a sufficiency of pageantry, a reasonable amount of theatrical action and a score less taxing than those of the later and greater Wagner. With lavish hand, the management distributed, on the first night, two of its new singing-actresses. These were Marie Olszewska, renowned in Europe, who assumed the rôle of the sinister Ortrud, and Marion Claire, a newly risen American soprano, who interpreted the sorrows of Elsa of Brabant. Alexander Kipnis was the King, Rene Maison the Lohengrin. Emil Schipper the Telramund, and Desire Defrere the Herald. Henry Weber conducted.

The Pas, Manitoba, From the Air. From Here the Hudson Bay Railway Is Being Extended to Churchill on the Bay. The Population of the Pas Has Quadrupled in the Past Year, Due to the Railroad and to Mineral Discoveries to the North.

On Short Grain Route to Hudson Bay, Canada Mines and Builds

While Railway Extension Promises Outlet for Europe-Bound Wheat, Men Build Towns and Prospectors Hurry Northward to the Gold Fields

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Ottawa, Can.
CANADA has entered into another great phase of regional development. After confederation and the building of the transcontinental railways the slogan of settlement was "Go West." Now, and only within the last five years, it has been changed to "Go North," and the flood of nation-builders—explorers, prospectors, engineers, miners, pick and shovel men and even tradesmen and agriculturists—has been flowing steadily northward into that vast new region lying between Hudson Bay and Yukon Territory where actual and potential wealth is sufficient to stagger the imagination.

This latest "rush" is due to two main events—the Government's decision to complete the long delayed Hudson Bay railway from the Pas in northern Manitoba to Churchill on the Bay, and the discovery of gold-silver-copper deposits in what would appear to be inexhaustible quantities.

The railway, 510 miles in length, will not only provide a shorter route for western grain going to Europe, but will also open up to settlement a huge and previously inaccessible tract in northern Ontario and Manitoba.

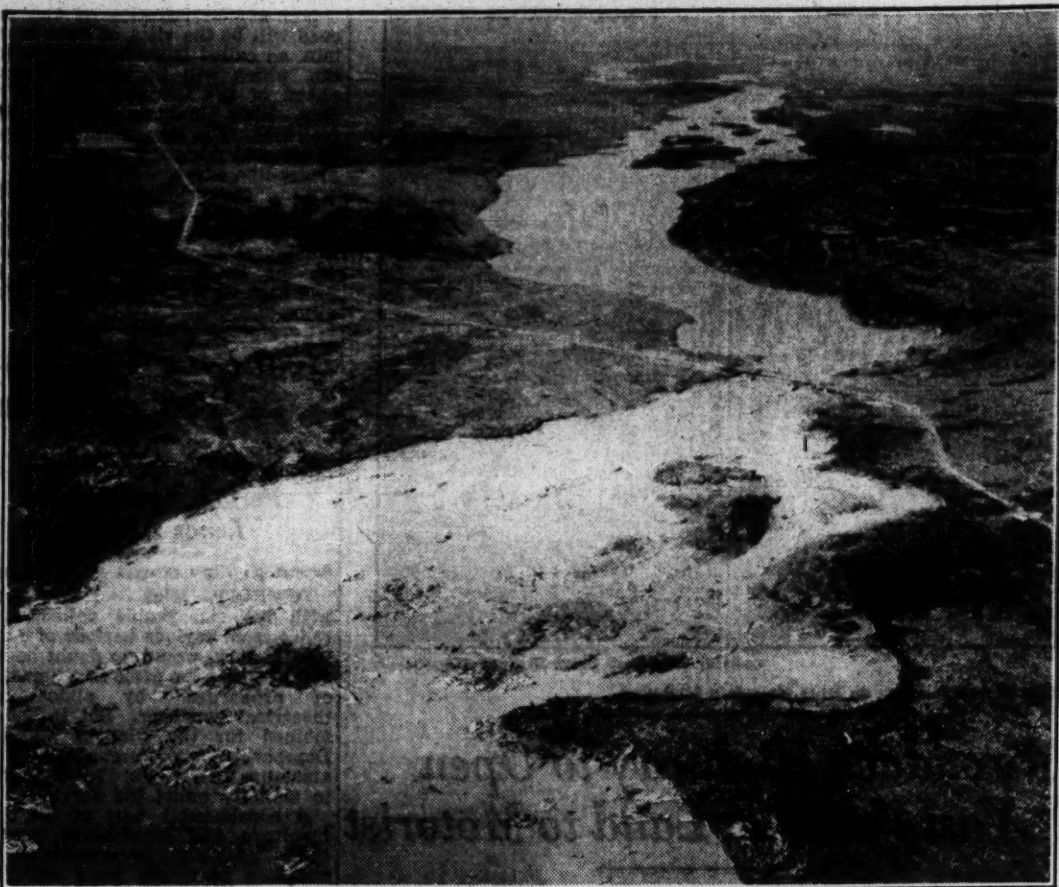
Most Spectacular Explorations

What had been the greatest obstacle to its accomplishment—the preva-

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Included in this lot are both straps and ties in Tan, Black, Black Kid and Patent Col—all having the Gripsole Arch and all with the Hurley A/C measurements (that two widths narrower than the Hurley name). All perfect goods bearing the Hurley name. In order to acquire the greatest possible number of women with Hurley Shoes satisfaction sales will be limited to two pairs to a customer.

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Five Stores in New York City

Promised Outlet for Europe-Bound Canadian Wheat



It is Such a Vast Country as This, in the Hudson Bay Region, That Will Be Opened Up to Settlers Through the Extension of the Railway to the Shores of Hudson Bay. To the Airman the Railroad Bed Is But a White Line Zig-zagging to the Horizon.



The Pas, Manitoba, From the Air. From Here the Hudson Bay Railway Is Being Extended to Churchill on the Bay. The Population of the Pas Has Quadrupled in the Past Year, Due to the Railroad and to Mineral Discoveries to the North.

into the more remote parts of the country east and west of Hudson Bay. When it was learned last winter that rail transportation was to be provided to the immensely rich Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon mines and to numerous other important ore bodies the Department of Mines at Ottawa was flooded with requests for information regarding northern Manitoba, and prospectors by the hundreds made ready to seek fortune in a region which promised to rival the famous Porcupine country of Ontario. During the past summer airplanes have been dropping men and engineers in all parts of this hinterland from the Pas to Chesterfield Inlet and vessels outfitted by mining companies have been sent around Labrador into the bay.

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But there are other assets besides minerals in this new country. While coal is absent, there is an abundance of hydroelectric power in the rivers flowing into the bay. The Nelson River alone, which has an immense drainage area embracing all the country westward to the mountains between the watershed of the Churchill and Athabaska on the north, and the Missouri on the south, and eastward to the headwaters of the Albany, is full of falls and rapids capable of generating many hundreds of thousands of horsepower.

Fishing Country

These rivers and lakes are teeming with fish, as are also the waters of Hudson Bay. The whitefish industry of James Bay is expected to prove one of the most prolific in Canada, equalling if not surpassing the fisheries of the Great Lakes. Salmon in abundance and of the finest quality are found in Hudson Bay and Strait. The land, while for the most part poor for agriculture, is covered with small timber suitable for converting into pulp. It is safe to predict that within a few years from now the country bordering on the west coast of Hudson Bay, hitherto thought of as waste land, will become one of the most valuable sources of national income within the Dominion. Railroads will tap the bay at many points, carrying the wealth of central Canada to the seaboard and thence to the markets of Europe. Great cities will spring up at Churchill, Port Albany and Moose Factory, handling the commerce and industry of the northern portions of three provinces and the northwest territories, which will be populated by millions where there are now hundreds. The country, first explored by Samuel Hearne for the Hudson Bay Company, will no longer be a wilderness but a rich and prosperous country, and the term "frozen north" will apply only to that portion lying within the arctic circle.

In his essay on "The Geography and Resources of Canada, North of 56 Degrees," E. M. Kindle of the Geological Survey of Canada, says, "Northern Canada is a land of great

promise. Vast potential agricultural resources, undeveloped fisheries, coal and water power in abundance, and most of the useful minerals as well as the precious metals are known to occur there. Anyone who should venture to predict the number of millions who will some day make it their homeland would be accused of unbridled optimism."

Balcom Honored by Fourth Estate

Masonic Grand Lodge Officials Attend Ceremony for New Grand Marshal

Recognition of his advance to the office of Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts was paid Rt. Wor. Charles C. Balcom, with a reception and banquet last evening by Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Masonic Apartments, Charlestown. The presence of Most Wor. Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master, and four past Grand Masters, made an unusual feature in Masonic gatherings. More than 200 guests, including Grand Lodge officials and representatives of many of the Greater Boston Lodges, were also present to pay the significant tribute to Mr. Balcom, Past Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, District Past Deputy Grand Master for the Boston Third District.

F. Milton Allen, Master of Fourth Estate Lodge, welcomed the guests and extended felicitations to Mr. Balcom. Gifts were presented to the Grand Master and his Marshal. As a souvenir for the guests and members, a 16-page burlesque magazine, which sustained Fourth Estate's reputation for issuing unusual publications, was distributed.

Freshness of Road-Stand Products Defended in Consumers' Replies

Patrons Inquire Whether Fruit and Vegetables Are Grown Locally, Massachusetts Questionnaire Shows—Good Display a Leading Factor

Freshness of fruit and vegetables bought at roadside stands is the outstanding reason for their increasing business, according to the results of the questionnaire sent to consumers in connection with the investigation of the roadside stand situation in Massachusetts just completed by the State Department of Agriculture. An overwhelming number of the answers to the questionnaire gave freshness of product as the main reason for buying at roadside stands.

Another outstanding feature of the summary of the replies is that patrons of roadside stands take care to find out whether the fruit and vegetables are grown locally or are brought in from some distance. More than half of all who answered said that they asked whether the fruit and vegetables were locally grown and about half of the remainder said that they assumed that such products were locally grown or had reason to believe that such was the case.

In reply to a question as to whether patrons of roadside stands wanted to purchase oranges, bananas, grapefruit and other fruits not grown in this region a very large

Jellies, Jams and Hooked Rugs Earn Neat Sum for Farm Women

Sales Agency of New England Farm and Garden Association in Boston Does \$54,000 Worth of Business for Them in 1928

In a bright little shop but a step down from the sidewalk at 39 Newbury Street, Boston, more than \$54,000 worth of goods, made by the women of far-flung, often lonely New England farms, were sold during the past year. The Farm and Garden Shop is thus announcing the greatest year of its dozen as co-operative sales agency of the New England Farm and Garden Association.

Incidentally, in this joining of hands by rural and urban women to their mutual good, is offered a unique solution of the dwindling farm population problem. "If the farmer's wife is contented," it is said, "the farm will not be deserted."

Consigners sending in fragile handiwork, homemade labor-saving devices, preserved dainties and fresh products made in spare minutes from farm routine have now so increased in number, however, that effort for the next few months is to rest especially upon introducing more urban women to the shop and its goods that the happy balance may be maintained.

Mrs. George U. Crocker, president of the New England organization, which is affiliated with the National Farm and Garden Association, of which Mrs. Henry Ford is the head, said that despite steadily growing sales at the little Newbury Street shop she considered the educational work being done almost as important.

"One of the most illuminating things I can think of," said Mrs.

Crocker, "would be an exhibit of the products sent to us 'as were' and 'as is.' Where our consignments used to come perhaps well preserved, or perhaps solidly made, now they arrive in shuffling bottles, with neat labels, tabled weights and contents, or with daintiness combined with their solidity. Because a consignor's goods were not accepted for sale at first we did not smile but rather showed her how."

"Now we can boast not only of the highest standards in homemade goods, for everything is passed upon by a committee, but we find pleasing touches of originality. Despite uniform standards, individuals vary refreshingly in making dainty wild strawberry jam, preparing maple sugar or home-cured sausage and bacon. No two will knit a sweater or scarf alike. No two will send in hooked rugs that can be called twins."

Council Accepts Sunday Baseball

Boston Passes Measure to Mayor Shorn of Its Two Price-Fixing Clauses

Professional Sunday baseball in Boston has received the sanction of the City Council, and the ordinance permitting it under the state law now goes for approval to Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor, who already has declared it an "administration measure."

Before passage the ordinance was shorn of two sections proposing to require that prices of refreshments sold in the stands be limited and that at least 35 per cent of the seats on Sunday be sold at 50 cents. A section limiting admission prices to the same schedule followed on week days was allowed to stand. These features of the ordinance formed the principal subject of debate as those who have opposed its earlier passage have declared they did so only to obtain inclusion of these stipulations. The price-fixing sections were stricken out by an amendment which Henry Parkman, Jr., offered. It passed, 12 to 7. Councilmen Arnold, Fish, Fitzgerald, Gallagher, Green, Keene, Murphy, Murray, Parkman, Ruby, Sullivan and Ward supporting it, while Councilmen Devany, Dowd, Dowling, Lynch, McMahon, Motley and Wilson opposed. Mr. Parkman asserted these provisions would go beyond the constitutional powers of the city.

OCEAN SERVICE AUGMENTED
Addition of a vessel of 19,000 tons, built only five years ago, to the fleet of transatlantic passenger liners operating between Boston, New York and Liverpool, is announced by the International Mercantile Marine Company, to alternate with the steamer Cedric, which has just been reconditioned. It is the White Star Liner Albion, leaving Liverpool Feb. 2, and due at Boston Feb. 10.

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Fresh Little Pig. The Great Cold Weather Dish

JUST NOTICE THIS PRICE!

PORK LOINS	Small, Well Trimmed Rib or Chine	19c lb.
PORK CHOPS	Little Rib Cuts Delicious, Exceedingly Lean	Lb. 29c
SAUSAGEMEAT	Nothing Finer Sold No After Flavor	Lb. 32c
FRESH SHOULDERS	Tasty Pork Roast Small, Always Fresh	Lb. 16c

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Hamburg Steak	Be Safe—Trade First National Markets	23c lb.
RUMP STEAK	Heavy Corned Beef No Inferior Cuts	Lb. 68c
TOP ROUND STEAK	Also Heavy Beef Very Economical	Lb. 48c
PORTERHOUSE STEAK	Young Steer Beef With Tenderloin	Lb. 65c
SIRLOIN STEAK	Market's Finest Beef Why Pay More?	Lb. 55c

FINAST—SPECIAL MILD CURE

BACON	Wasteless, Machine Sliced Never Fails to Please	27c lb.
BACON, Finast	Lean, Rind on Always Weighs Place	Lb. 23c
HAMS, "Armour Star"	A Wonderful Ham Eight to Twelve Pounds	Lb. 29c

ONE OF FIRST NATIONAL MARKET LEADERS

MIDDLE RIB	Fine Fresh Beef Always Mildly Corned	22c lb.
LEAN ENDS	Corned Beef of Merit Lean, Not Salty	Lb. 33c
SPARE RIBS	Lean Young Pig Corned Just Right	Lb. 15c

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Santa Fe—Fred Harvey "all the way"

NEW BILL PUTS FARM RELIEF IN RURAL SCHOOLS

Provides \$500,000 Annually
for Promoting Vocational
Training in Country

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A bill for promoting vocational training in rural communities, which passed the Senate last April has been passed by the House.

It provides for an expenditure of \$500,000 in the next fiscal year, with an increase of \$500,000 annually for 11 years, and then a permanent annual appropriation of \$6,000,000. Half of the money would be used in promoting education in agricultural schools in the various states, and the other half for development and improvement in home economics. Federal funds allocated through the Federal Board of Vocational Education are to be matched by states or local communities.

The bill, it is pointed out, is not new legislation but is an extension of the program begun under the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917. It proposes merely to carry the work into communities that want the service and cannot obtain it without federal funds.

It was alleged by proponents of the bill that it was farm relief of a fundamental kind, that it would keep boys on farms now being abandoned by showing them how they can make a financial success of the farm.

There was some opposition to the measure based on the opinion that since this was a matter of such importance to the states it should be supported by them. Henry St. George Tucker (D.), Representative from Virginia, challenged its constitutionality, contending that Congress has no power to legislate education, that lying within the exclusive power of the states.

J. M. Robison (R.), Representative from Kentucky, retorted that Congress had provided land grant funds for agricultural and mechanical colleges, established and now supports a bureau of education and has been for years using funds for many other phases of education and training. He declared that education came under the general welfare clause of the Constitution.

With Congress Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Farm organizations asked the House Ways and Means Committee to increase agricultural duties.

The House Irrigation Committee was asked to approve a bill establishing a \$180,000,000 loan fund for levee districts.

Appropriation of \$334,000 to be used by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission in the observance of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Washington, would be authorized in a bill introduced by John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut. The measure would provide that the money be used for printing and distribution of literature about Washington.

Another proposal for abandonment of use of wooden cars by railroads was laid before the Senate when a bill to permit only use of steel or steel underframe cars after Jan. 1, 1931, was introduced. The bill offered by Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, also would provide that 30 days after passage of the act railroads may not use wooden cars between or in front of steel cars.

A bill to establish a \$12,000,000 national university, with a \$60,000,000 endowment fund, as a memorial to George Washington, was introduced by Representative Guyer, Republican, Kansas.

TRIP ABROAD IS PRIZE OF NEW LEAGUE TEST

NEW YORK—The first national competitive examination on the League of Nations for normal school students will be held on Friday, April 5, according to an announcement by the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association, under whose auspices the examination will be held. A similar examination for high school students of the country will be held on March 15. The winner in each will receive a trip to Europe, with two weeks in Geneva for study of the League of Nations. Second prizes of \$100, third prizes of \$50 and a series of state and local prizes will be given in each instance.

Miss Helen Clark, Miller, is chairman of the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association and Thomas Alexander of Teachers College, New York, is chairman of the Committee on Award for the Normal School Examination. Two students from every normal school in the United States are eligible.

ZONING GROWS RAPIDLY ON NIAGARA FRONTIER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Rapid growth of the planning and zoning movement among municipalities was cited as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the Niagara Frontier Planning Association in its yearly report. When the association was formed in 1925, there were no planning commissions in the region except in the cities of Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

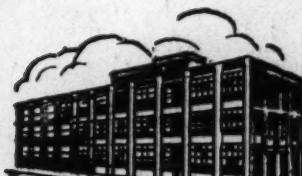
Now there are commissions in five of the six cities of the frontier, while four cities have zoning commissions and zoning ordinances. In six townships there are zoning commissions, with ordinances adopted in two of the six, while the other four are considering similar measures. Ten villages have zoning commissions and six have ordinances, while the remainder are considering zoning regulations. The association, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has grown from 186 members to 215 during the past year.

Now 2000 STORES

*New England
Products Bought and
Sold by FIRST NATIONAL
STORES in 1928*

Potatoes . . . 1,200,000 bags
(100 pounds per bag)
Apples . . . 6,000,000 lbs.
Milk . . . 15,600,000 quarts
Cream . . . 6,000,000 jars
Sardines . . . 5,000,000 cans
Corn . . . 9,000,000 cans

Note: There are many other New England Products too numerous to mention in this space



A New Bakery

Two of the largest electric ovens in the world with a capacity of 1,000,000 loaves of bread every forty-eight hours are features of the great new bakery in the Food Base of the First National Stores located in Somerville, Mass. . . These great ovens assure every First National Store of having a stock of freshly baked bread on hand at all times.



Manufacturing Plant

In this section of the great First National Food Base is located the most modern equipment for putting up preserves, peanut butter, jellies, and mayonnaise . . . Large coffee roasters, a tea blending department, and other equipment for reducing the cost of food are located in this structure.



Providence Warehouse

The Mayflower Stores of Providence are the latest addition to the First National Chain, and a large warehouse which was a part of the Mayflower system, now provides supplies for all our stores in southern New England, assuring our customers in this district of Fresh Foods at all times.



Bellows Falls

Brookside milk sold at all First National Stores reaches the customer twenty-four hours fresher than most of the milk delivered in Boston. This is due to perfected transportation and our direct contact with the Bellows Falls Co-operative Creamery, Inc., which receives its milk from one thousand dairies, supervised by Board of Health officials.

A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION... Through and Through

We celebrate the opening of our 2000th store
with these great price reductions

POTATOES

Fancy Selected 15 19c
Maine Stock lbs.

LARD

A pure refined tub lard—a very low price 2 lbs. 25c

FLOUR SALE

All Prices Listed for Large 24 1/2 lb. Bags

Gold Medal Kitchen Tested 98c
Pillsbury's Best
Finest Bread Flour 85c
Pastry Old Homestead

Best Refined Granulated!

Sugar 10 Lbs. 52c

A Breakfast Cereal With All Abundance Food Value!

Quaker Oats 3 Pkgs. 25c

A high class Borax Laundry Soap—softens water and whitens clothes remarkably

Kirkman's Soap 5 Bars 25c

Choice Slices of Hawaiian Pineapple

Pineapple Del Monte or Dole's 1ge. can 25c

This is a New Easy Way to Make Your Own Jelly

Minute Jelly Assorted Flavors 2 Bot. 25c

Fine for Lunches Served Alone or in Sandwich Form

Libby's Corned Beef Can 21c

A Baking Powder that Results in Better Baking

Dry Yeast Davis' 12 oz. can 21c

PRIZE BREAD

Electrically Baked

It's a wonderful loaf because only the best ingredients are used and it is baked in the largest modern electric ovens in New England.

Large 20 oz. Loaf 8c

Fancy Sugar Cured Rindless Breakfast Bacon

Bacon Lb. 27c

Extra Quality Sugar Cured Hams in Small Sizes

Armour's Star Hams Lb. 29c

Choice Dry Cod—All Ready for Use!

Codfish Finest Codfish No-bone 29c 1 lb. Box Lb. Package 25c

Delicious Oven-Baked Beans With a Generous Amount of Pork

Finest Beans 2 1ge. Cans 35c

Pure Tomatoes and No Preservatives Make This Catsup Most Delicious

Finest Catsup 1ge. Bot. 17c

Deliciously Baked in Our Own Daylight Bakery

Hermits 2 Lbs. 33c

Regular 50 Cent Value

Toasterettes & CAPE COD COOKIES Both for 39c

BROOKSIDE MILK

A solid train load of this Fresh, Rich Milk comes direct from Bellows Falls, Vt., daily. Over 75,000,000 quarts of this milk have been sold in our stores with the highest recommendation from your Board of Health Records.

Quart 13c

Prices Boston and Vicinity

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Where New England Buys Its Foods

Prosperity Is Largely Due to "Wise Government Policies," President Contends

(Continued from Page 1)

credit for the restoration of our country's business," he did believe that "wise government policies, particularly wise economy in government expenditures with steady reduction of the national debt," had had a "dominant influence."

Rehabilitation of Finance and Business Since 1921

Is Pictured by President

At the meeting of the business organization of the United States Government, in Washington, Jan. 23, 1929, President Coolidge spoke as follows:

Members of the Government's Business Organization:

The present fiscal year will bring to a close eight years of conducting the finances of the Government of the United States under the budget system. It was put into operation to save the country from economic disaster. It has been fully justified by the results.

In the first instance, the President, of course, is responsible for the direction of the system. In the second place, that responsibility is shared with the Congress in making appropriations. In the next place, the responsibility for the efficient operation rests with the chiefs of the various departments. But in the final analysis, success could have been achieved only by the loyal co-operation and faithful service of the great rank and file of the Government personnel.

To that great body, of which you are the representatives, the people owe a debt of gratitude, which I especially wish to acknowledge at this last budget meeting of my Administration. Without their devotion to the cause of constructive economy we could have done nothing. With it we have been able to do everything. The victory has been their victory. The praise should be theirs.

When we began the task in June,

1921, of reconstructing our public finances, it looked almost impossible of accomplishment. The entire government structure was permeated with extravagance. The expenditures for that fiscal year, exclusive of debt reduction, were about \$5,000,000,000.

Interest Was \$1,000,000,000

The interest charge alone was more than \$1,000,000,000, and our outstanding indebtedness was nearly \$24,000,000,000. The business of the country, even though it was much depressed, was suffering from severe depression. Employment was difficult to secure. Wages were declining.

Five million people were out of work. The price of securities, even of government bonds, was very low. It was difficult to find any market for commodities. Confidence in our entire economic structure had been shattered. Progress had stopped.

It is easy to see what the condition of the people would be under such circumstances. Those who had property, even though it was much diminished in value, could take care of themselves, as they always can. But to those who were carrying on business with borrowed capital, and to those who had outstanding notes and mortgages there seemed nothing ahead but ruin.

Wage earners and their families were faced with want and misery. The cause of this distress was not difficult to ascertain. The country had been living beyond its means. It had been spending much more than it was earning, which meant that it had been using up its capital. The savings of previous years were being exhausted, principally through government extravagance.

Cheeseparing Justified

This was not a pleasant picture to behold. If relief were possible, those who were able to provide it could well afford to be charged with considering nothing but the material

side of life, with advocating a penurious and cheeseparing policy, and with neglecting to supply the public needs.

If a remedy could be found, when it was put into operation business would revive, profits would increase, employment would be plentiful, wages would be good, the distress of the people would be relieved, and a general condition of contentment and prosperity would prevail. What, then, was the cause of the distress? The answer was simple and sufficient. The condition of the country would be relieved, and a sufficient reward.

The evils and abuses of government extravagance were perfectly obvious. It was believed, and experience has demonstrated, that to secure this result, the satisfactory condition of the country would be relieved, and a sufficient reward.

It was for this purpose that the radical and revolutionary system was put into effect. The President's primary authority for the recommendation of all department estimates and establishing for his information and advice the Bureau of the Budget.

Seemingly without effort, but actually by hard and effective work, the government's expenditures were reduced. Expenditures diminished until 1927, when, exclusive of the amount applied to debt reduction, they reached a point less than \$2,000,000,000 below 1921.

Billions Cut From Debt

Billions were cut from the public debt with a large saving of interest. The first reduction came in November, 1921, and was followed by three succeeding reductions. Funds were saved to meet the cost of our much-needed public improvements, which had been in abeyance during the war period. Short-time interest on long-time bonds were paid off and refunded at lower rates.

Working in that spirit which forcefully asserts itself in time of need, the executive and legislative branches of the Government, with the backing of the people, have inserted a golden page in our history. It fittingly portrays that peace hath its victories no less than war. In the short period of 7½ years the public debt has been reduced \$6,657,000,000.

The total saving in interest alone from this refunding operation is \$48,000,000. Four hundred million taxes have returned to the people

approximately \$2,000,000,000 a year which would have been required had the revenue act of 1918 remained in force. Two and one-half million people have been entirely relieved of such confining business.

One of the first essentials in the work of making the Federal Government a real business organization was the welding of the various departments and independent establishments into a harmonious, efficient concern.

48 Independent Departments

We found 48 independent departments and establishments, each operating under its own customs and rules utterly regardless of the existence of other departments which were parts of the same great establishment, the United States of America. There was complete confusion of thought or harmony of action. Deep-seated hostility between certain government agencies existed.

That the National Government ought to be one great entity responsible for the happiness of 120,000,000 people was entirely overlooked in the exclusive devotion of each department official and employee to one particular subordinate department. This same obsession often characterized the relation between bureaus in the same department.

Heroic effort was needed to substitute national loyalty for department and bureau loyalty. Efficiency in operation was hopeless under such conditions. The situation called for a revolution in the exclusive devotion of each department official and employee to one particular subordinate department. This same obsession often characterized the relation between bureaus in the same department.

To effect this great transformation a wide co-ordinating plan was put into effect. Representatives from the various departments and establishments were called together and organized into a single body. Procedures and unbusinesslike methods were eliminated. The relation between the Government and the people was studied and harmonized by the efforts of our own personnel. From this study and effort sprang a business organization that compares favorably with like establishments in the business world in efficiency and control. Harmonious co-operation has won.

National View Overlooked

In pre-budget days not a single department official or employee was so much as a thing as a National Government.

Lost Arkansas Village Becomes Model Community and Is Adopted

(Continued from Page 1)

discourage a billy-goat. The schoolmaster liked her and liked his pupils, for they were intelligent enough and mighty in earnest. Schooling such as it was came along fine for a couple of years. So all the while the parson and the schoolmaster began getting their heads together. One day they called for a countryside mass meeting where they might talk over the proposition of a community building, school, church, auditorium, library and everything in one. The backhills people agreed that it sounded well enough, but they didn't quite get the idea. Whereupon the parson and schoolmaster gave an exhibition of what it would take. They shucked off their coats and started digging the foundation.

A Community Building

That was over five years ago. Today Kingston has a community building of inspiring beauty. Bouher and Rayburn got together a scant collection of carpenter's tools, and gradually the hill people began coming about to spend a few spare hours at building. They rigged up a discarded sawmill a few hundred yards up the road and went to sawing out lumber for the big house, oak, wild cherry, elms and sassafras, every bit of it cut off neighboring hillsides. Within a year they had completed enough of the building to house their school and church.

One day the board of elders of Brick Church of Rochester, N. Y., voted the Kingston community an endowment fund of which \$9000 was immediately available. So the Kingston community building was finished. And during the five years that it took to get the community building Kingston has acquired a school system with an enrollment of 225; a

fully accredited high school offering up-to-date instruction in manual training, printing, blacksmithing, Smith Hughes vocational agriculture, farm management, domestic science and health training. The faculty has grown from one to eight; a people's college is kept during the summer vacation in a Junior college where King's River people may have the advantage of still more thorough preparation, is under way.

But the school system doesn't take up all the community building nor all the community's attention. In one wing there is a free public library. The first one in the county. And this library has grown through private donations until now it contains slightly better than 5000 volumes. The old meeting house has been converted into a country print shop, where gratis and practical training are given in that art, and by way of incidentals the Kingston Mirror, a county weekly newspaper, Ozark Life, a monthly magazine of the Ozarks, and the Thinker, a philosophical quarterly, are all produced and published in this shop, with Mr. Ernest Rayburn, school superintendent, as editor. All three publications appear regularly even in the face of astounding obstacles. At high water time there is no way of getting second-class mail out of town and so an edition of the paper or magazines must stay in the sacks until King's Creek goes down.

An incidental result of Rayburn's essays at editing has been the organization of the Ozarks, Ozark authors and artists, of some recognition, make up the membership of this informal association.

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ement. The several departments had their own business form in varying and confusing multiplicity. Today we have 35 federal forms replacing the many hundreds that served to confuse business and add to the cost of government. Not a single specification contributed to good government business.

Today we have 402 standardized specifications which cover in large part the entire field of federal requirements. We are using one uniform government lease in place of several hundreds of departmental leases, while uniform construction and supply contracts specifications are contributing daily to good business and material saving.

Our great real estate and rental interests, our hospitalization, our buying, selling, and printing, our patent interests, and office methods are subject to the same careful study and supervision. Out in the field we have our co-ordinators and our 280 federal business associations to take care of the most important details of our business. These unique government agencies are spreading the gospel of efficient government economically administered. They are our most treasured exponents of co-operation. The intangible savings resulting from this co-ordinating work amounts into millions yearly. The work is not spectacular, but it is the very foundation of good business.

Best Conducted Big Business

I believe that the Federal Government today is the best-conducted big business in the world. To these faithful workers in our co-ordinating departments, to these men who elsewhere, the country owes a great debt of gratitude. This picture of widespread commitment to good government throughout the service and extragovernment is most inspiring. It is the best picture of our government—its most important feature.

We have demonstrated that saving results from efficiency, and efficiency comes from saving. The results of such work as this, less than two years from the time when the lowest point was reached, the country was very generally restored to normal conditions. From that time on there has been an upward swing, broken only by short periods of slight temporary recession. The closing months of 1928 and the opening weeks of 1929 have seen American industry and commerce at the highest point ever attained in time of peace.

In order to understand more clearly what the effect of these efforts has been on the country, it is only necessary to compare some of our statistics with those of 1921. The output of our factories increased during that period 60 per cent; in some cases, such as iron and steel production, it was more than doubled. The production of the mining industries as a group was at least 50 per cent greater last year than seven years before. The construction of new buildings was more than twice as great in 1928 as in 1921. The advance was especially marked in the building of homes and schools. Check payments outside of New York City, where the volume is much affected by stock exchange transactions, have increased by about 57 per cent over 1921.

Increase in Rail Traffic

Railway traffic has been about one-third greater than in the earlier year and has been carried on with far greater efficiency and dispatch. The number of passenger trains operated is now nearly three times as great as at the beginning of 1921, and the number manufactured during 1928 was more than three times as great as during 1921. Electric power production last year was considerably more than double what it was seven years before.

From practically nothing, the business of radio broadcasting has become nearly as important as the number of radio-receiving sets produced exceeds 13,000,000. The burdens of our industry and commerce have been immeasurably lightened and their lives broadened by the introduction of numerous electrical conveniences and devices, most of which were unknown a few years ago.

The extent that the financial reserves of our citizens have increased is strikingly apparent. Savings deposits rose from \$150,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1921 to more than \$28,000,000,000 on June 30, 1928. Between 1921 and 1927 the

amount of life insurance in force very nearly doubled, and the total of such protection came to exceed \$87,000,000,000.

The assets of building and loan associations have risen from less than \$2,900,000,000 in 1921 to more than \$7,178,000,000 in 1927. The record of the advance in education in this country during recent years has been truly astonishing. Figures for 1927 and 1928 are not yet available, but in the short period of six years, between 1920 and 1926, the number of students in our high schools, colleges, and universities grew from about 3,000,000 to nearly 5,000,000. There has been an immense increase in the output of reading matter of all kinds.

Less Labor Required

With all our increase in production, the numbers of persons employed in several of our major activities have, apart from the sharp recovery after the depression of 1921, tended to decrease. At present there are fewer persons employed in manufacturing, mining, railway transportation and agriculture than in 1919, and the increase as compared with 15 or 20 years ago is decidedly less when compared with the total population of the country.

This change means the elimination of waste and is an evidence of advance in living standards. With the constantly rising efficiency and greater production per man the quantity of goods available per capita of the population has increased materially.

It has also been possible to set some workers free to furnish us services as distinguished from commodities—services of agriculture, automobile travel, recreation, and amusement. By this means the whole number of persons employed has increased.

I do not claim that action by the National Government deserves all the credit for the rapid restoration of our country's business from the depression of 1921, or for the steady progress that has since taken place. Unquestionably, however, wise governmental policies, and particularly wise economy in government expenditures with steady reduction of the national debt, have had a dominant influence. The people gained confidence in themselves because of increasing confidence in their Government.

Money Left in People's Hands

The reduction of taxation made possible by the cutting down of government expenditures left more income in the hands of the people, enabling them to increase their expenditures, and thereby not only to obtain greater comforts, but to add to the demand for commodities. Likewise helped to provide funds for building up the capital of the country and augmenting its productive capacity.

The public needs have not been neglected. We have been able to embark upon a building program which for public works, hospitals and military housing requirements will cost nearly half a billion dollars. We are amortizing the cost of the adjustment service certificate and the retirement funds of our civil establishment at a cost of \$132,000,000 a year.

Additional funds are being devoted to flood-control work and improvements made necessary by disasters.

The Minden

Modern Apartment Hotel

Transient Guests Accommodated An ideally located, quiet, refined and comfortable dining room. 5 minutes' walk from downtown. Handy to all East-Siders—plenty of parking space with unlimited time.

Daily Luncheon, 12 to 2, 50c and \$1.00 Evening Dinners, 6 to 8, \$1.00 and \$1.50 Sunday Dinners, 1 to 2:30 and 6 to 7:30, \$1.00 and \$1.50

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The Mode of Early Spring

—makes its appearance in The Shepard Fashion Shops in fascinating new attire for daytime and evening wear.

In our specialized shops may be found authentic copies of the apparel shown in the New York Fashion Exhibit at the Hotel Astor. The four dominant shades of Spring—"Fandango" (burnt orange), "Foliage" (green), "Bonnieblue" (dark blue) and "Rosand" (rose beige) are portrayed in winning harmonies and contrasts.

You will enjoy seeing the new modes—now on display on the great Modernized Second Floor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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One month..... 75c (3s. 14.) Three months..... \$2.25 (9s. 34.) Six weeks..... \$1.00 (4s. 11/4.) Six months..... \$4.50 (18s. 74.) One year..... \$9.00 (36s. 14.)

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

which have overtaken our own states and outlying territories. These expenditures could not have been financed without an economical Administration. We could not have had increased expenditures. A short time ago there were pending before the Congress, and seriously being advocated, bills which would have doubled our annual cost of government. At the present time committees have reported, and there are on the calendar in the Congress, bills which would cost more than \$1,000,000,000. Had there not been a constant insistence upon a policy of rigid economy, many of these bills would have become law.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that we can continue our national prosperity with the attendant blessings which it confers upon the people, unless we continue to insist upon constructive economy in government. The margin between prosperity and depression is always very small. A decrease of less than 10 per cent in the income of the Nation would produce a deficit in our present budget.

The cost of the Federal and local governments are rapidly mounting. From \$3,900,000,000 in 1921 the National Industrial Conference Board estimates that they reached \$7,931,000,000 in 1927. This is such a heavy drain on the earnings of the people that it is the greatest menace to the continuance of prosperity.

A Red Flag of Warning

It is a red flag warning us of the danger of depression and a repetition of the disaster which overtook the country in the closing days of 1920. It is a warning that should be heeded by everyone entrusted with the expenditure or appropriation of public funds.

It is the reason that further commitments by the National Government for any new projects not absolutely necessary should be faithfully reviewed.

The results of economy which have meant so much to our own country, and indirectly to the world, could not have been successful without the Bureau of the Budget. It has been able in eight years to reduce estimates by \$2,614,000,000.

The ability with which that bureau has been managed is due to its director. Since I have been President it has been under General Lord. In all our meetings I have spoken of him in terms of commendation. He has continued to justify all I have ever said in his praise. I wish to take this last opportunity which I shall have during my Administration publicly to express to him again my appreciation of the high character of his work and my increasing confidence in the budget system.

No friend of sound government will ever be so ready to see it weakened. No one who admires fidelity and character in the public service will ever fail to be grateful for the services of General Lord, who will now address you.

Much Remains to Be Done

In spite of all these remarkable accomplishments, much yet remains to be done. We still have an enormous public debt of over \$17,000,000,000. In spite of all our efforts for economy, our great savings in interest, and our four reductions in taxes, the expenses of the Federal

Government during the last year are showing a tendency to increase.

While much has been done in reducing the costs, by far the largest item of cost is due for preventing increased expenditures. A short time ago there were pending before the Congress, and seriously being advocated, bills which would have doubled our annual cost of government. At the present time committees have reported, and there are on the calendar in the Congress, bills which would cost more than \$1,000,000,000. Had there not been a constant insistence upon a policy of rigid economy, many of these bills would have become law.

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The cost of the Federal and local governments are rapidly mounting. From \$3,900,000,000 in 1921 the National Industrial Conference Board estimates that they reached \$7,931,000,000 in 1927. This is such a heavy drain on the earnings of the people that it is the greatest menace to the continuance of prosperity.

A Red Flag of Warning

It is a red flag warning us of the danger of depression and a repetition of the disaster which overtook the country in the closing days of 1920. It is a warning that should be heeded by everyone entrusted with the expenditure or appropriation of public funds.

It is the reason that further commitments by the National Government for any new projects not absolutely necessary should be faithfully reviewed.

The results of economy which have meant so much to our own country, and indirectly to the world, could not have been successful without the Bureau of the Budget. It has been able in eight years to reduce estimates by \$2,614,000,000.

The ability with which that bureau has been managed is due to its director. Since I have been President it has been under General Lord. In all our meetings I have spoken of him in terms of commendation. He has continued to justify all I have ever said in his praise. I wish to take this last opportunity which I shall have during my Administration publicly to express to him again my appreciation of the high character of his work and my increasing confidence in the budget system.

No friend of sound government will ever be so ready to see it weakened. No one who admires fidelity and character in the public service will ever fail to be grateful for the services of General Lord, who will now address you.

Much Remains to Be Done

In spite of all these remarkable accomplishments, much yet remains to be done. We still have an enormous public debt of over \$17,000,000,000. In spite of all our efforts for economy, our great savings in interest, and our four reductions in taxes, the expenses of the Federal

Government during the last year are showing a tendency to increase.

While much has been done in reducing the costs, by far the largest item of cost is due for preventing increased expenditures. A short time ago there were pending before the Congress, and seriously being advocated, bills which would have doubled our annual cost of government. At the present time committees have reported, and there are on the calendar in the Congress, bills which would cost more than \$1,000,000,000. Had there not been a constant insistence upon a policy of rigid economy, many of these bills would have become law.

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FEATURES OF THE NEW FORD

Safety

ONE of the outstanding features of the new Ford is its mechanical, internal-expanding six-brake system.

This is unusually reliable and effective in action because the braking surfaces of all six brakes are fully enclosed. There is no possibility of mud, water, sand, road dirt or grease entering the brake mechanism or getting between the bands and drum and impairing brake performance.

The use of steel forgings wherever there is a possibility of wear in the chassis of the car, the sturdy steel body construction, balance, ease of operation and control and a Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield are other important safety features.

Comfort

You have a feeling of mental comfort in driving the new Ford because you are sure of its mechanical reliability. No matter how long the trip or rough or devious the roadway, you know it will bring you safely, quickly to the journey's end.

Physically, too, you will feel fresh and relaxed in the new Ford because it is such a roomy, comfortable car. Seats are wide and deeply cushioned, with backs designed to conform to the curves of the body.

Even on comparatively rough stretches, there are no hard bumps or jolts, nor exag-

gerated bouncing up and down. The four Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers and transverse springs take up or absorb the force of every unevenness in the road before it reaches the body, frame and chassis of the car.

Reliability

The new Ford is reliable in performance because of its carefully planned simplicity of design and the enduring quality that has been built into every part.

Throughout, it has been made to give you many thousands of miles of pleasant, enjoyable motoring at a minimum of trouble and expense. From every part of the world come letters from Ford owners commenting on this reliability, and giving specific data on unusual performance.

Thousands of the new Fords have been driven more than 50,000 miles in the past year. Some, used night and day, have passed the 100,000-mile mark. There is no telling how far they will go. The average life of the Model T was seven years. We believe this new car will do better than that.

Economy

The new Ford is an economical car to own and drive because of the low cost of operation and up-keep. It averages more than 20 miles per gallon of gasoline and the cost of tires and oil is also low.

Low first cost, the security of a fair trade-in value, the availability



of Ford dealers, and close supervision of service are additional reasons for the economy of the new Ford.

The cost of new parts is also low because of the established Ford policy of doing business at a small margin of profit.

Beauty

The new Ford is distinguished by its quiet simplicity of line and air of sturdy strength. Without being extreme, it has struck a new note in motor car designing. A particularly pleasing feature is a choice of beautiful colors in all body types without additional cost.

The upholstery is of woolen material, rich and luxurious, yet long-wearing. Fenders are heavy and gracefully contoured. Instrument panel—door handles—window lifts—interior trimming and finish—all reveal a quality of material and a careful workmanship unusual in a low-price car.

Ease of Control

Another outstanding feature of the new Ford is its ease of operation and control.

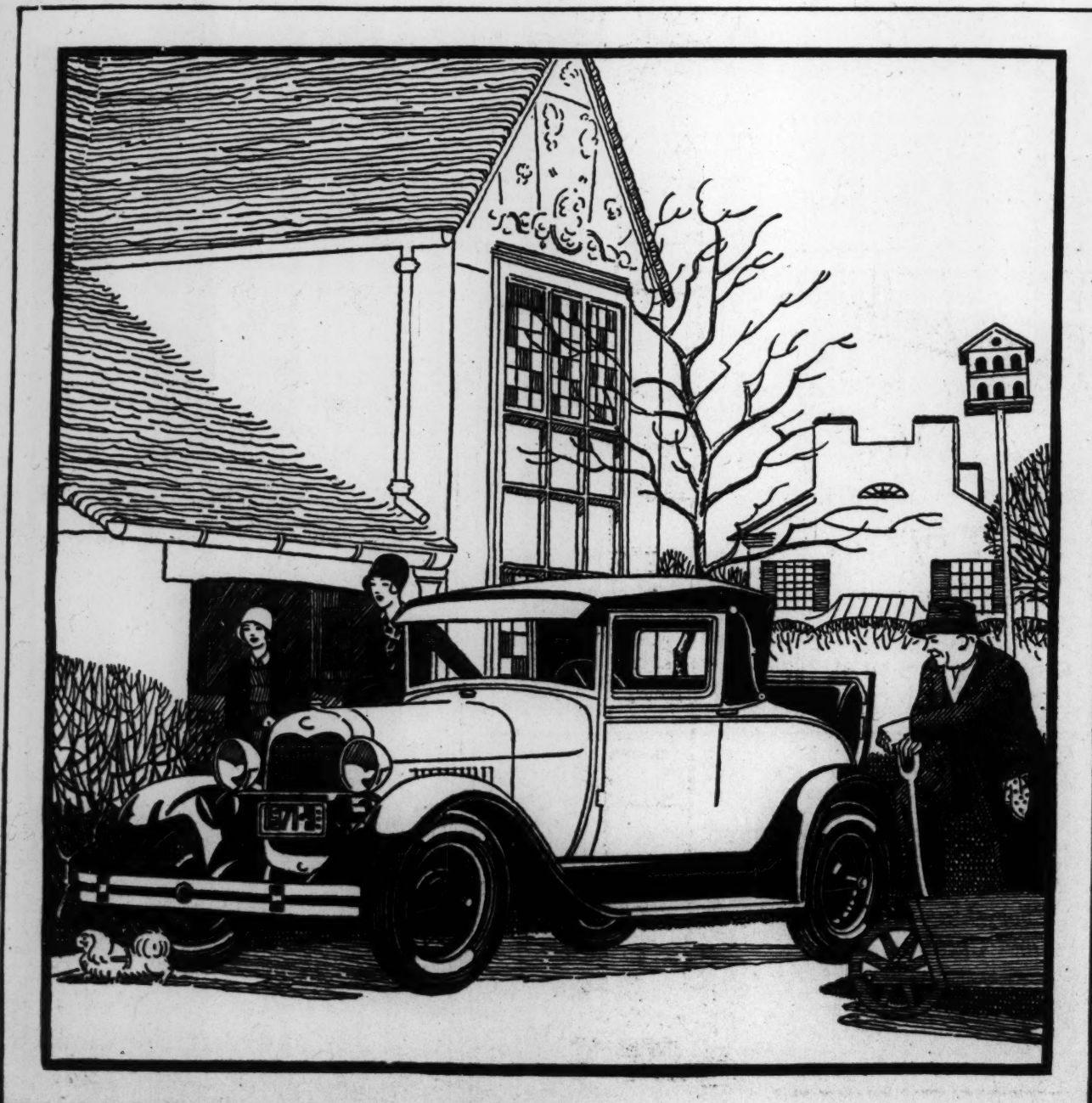
The steering wheel answers to the touch of a finger. Gears shift silently, smoothly. Brakes take hold quickly, firmly even on rain-swept pavements. Quick acceleration and alert speed are especially appreciated in traffic and emergencies. A space little longer than the car itself is all you need for parking.

All of these things simplify the mechanics of motoring and add a great deal to the joy and comfort of motoring. Particularly to a woman, they mean driving without strain or fatigue.

Smooth Speed

Everywhere you go, you note the alert, capable performance of the new Ford. You can judge its acceleration by the way it gets away in traffic. A smooth stretch on the open road gives a revealing measure of its speed. The way it climbs the hills in high is an indication of its abundant power.

The new Ford will do 55 to 65 miles an hour, which is probably faster than you will ever need to go. Far more important is the way it rolls along at 35 and 40 and 45. This is your average driving speed and you can maintain it smoothly, easily, comfortably for hours in the new Ford.



YOUTH OF INDIA HAS WIDE FIELD IN ENGINEERING

Colonel Kirkhope Says More Practical Training in Everyday Work Is Needed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—The almost limitless field of employment that exists in India for Indian youths who take up mechanical engineering as a profession was dwelt on by Colonel Kirkhope, chairman of the Northwest India Association of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers at their annual meeting, held at Delhi recently. It is on the practical side that the Indian engineer generally fails, Colonel Kirkhope said. Too much attention is given to the college workshop, not enough to training in everyday work on the full scale.

India, Colonel Kirkhope observed, is an actual, but still more, a great potential producer of the materials which go to form railways. The rails are produced in India in quantities which are rapidly catching up with requirements. The plentiful fish bolts and nuts are also produced here. The sleepers, whether steel or cast iron, are produced in India; the steel sleepers and wooden sleepers with creosote to preserve them are all the products of the forests and factories of India. Ballast is plentiful in most places. Points and crossings, interlocking gear, signal posts and electrical signaling apparatus are common manufactures of the country.

Bridges of practically all types and sizes are now made in India and largely of Indian steel, cast iron or cast steel. At the present time the largest girders ever made in or for India are under construction in Calcutta. As regards wagons, everything can be furnished by India except the wheels. There are workshops laid out for wagon production, and, given a flow of orders over a period of years, these should rapidly compete with the world in price and quality. Coming to passenger carriages, Colonel Kirkhope said India draws from her own reserves everything, from the raw material to the paints and varnishes, but the supplies of some of the components are as yet inadequate. That is a matter solely of increasing output.

NAVY SHIP CARRIES RELIEF
BALBOA, C. Z. (By U. P.)—The United States navy supply ship, Nitro, has sailed for Venezuela from Cristobal, with all available extra tents and 6000 cots for earthquake relief at Cumana. The Venezuelan city was virtually destroyed by earth tremors two weeks ago. The Nitro sailed on orders from the Secretary of War to render any assistance possible.

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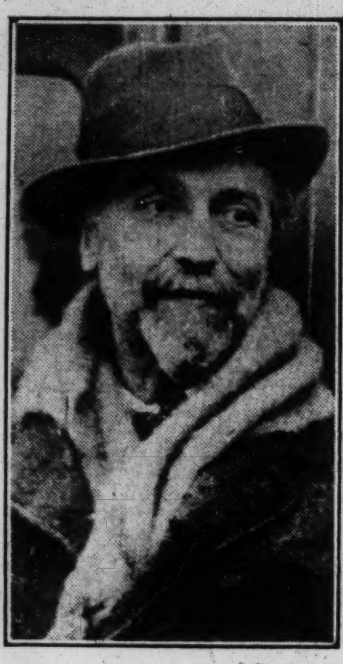
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MONTAGU COLLET NORMAN—Long Governor of the Bank of England. He has been re-elected. He is a Veteran of the South African War. Decorated by the King of the Belgians With insignia of Grand Officer of Order of the Crown.

Montagu Norman Again Governor of Bank of England

Financial Giant Consulted Recently by Nearly All European Powers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Court of Directors of the Bank of England have agreed to recommend to the proprietors in April next that the Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D. S. O., the present Governor, to be re-elected Governor.

Were you to be ushered into the great private office of the Governor of the Bank of England you would find yourself facing a tall, slender man dressed negligently in evening dress with an Elizabethan head and a Vandyke beard. No man in the forefront of international finance looks the part less than this former volunteer officer of the South African War. Montagu Norman has often been called a mystery man, as Sir Basil Zaharoff, whom he slightly resembles, has been so long pictured as an enigma of finance. Neither of these financial giants cares for the limelight; both shun publicity.

During the last few years Montagu Norman has been consulted by nearly every European power. But he has come and gone so quietly that

an air of mystery has gathered about him. He was on the commission with Lord Bradbury (then Sir John) for the stabilization of the German budget and currency. He was with Stanley Baldwin when he visited the United States to arrange the funding of the British debt. But, for all his purposeful activities, he remains utterly unknown to the man in the street.

The appearance of Montagu Norman very frequently deceives those who do business with him. Seemingly a frail-looking man with the features of a dreamer and the soft courtly manner of an Elizabethan courtier, they are surprised to discover beneath the apparent softness a vein of steel-hard purposefulness. He is hard, inflexible, relentless—everything, in fact, that he does not look.

A grandfather of Montagu Norman was a director of the Bank of England for nearly 40 years. His own father, a squire with a seat in Hertfordshire, was an immensely wealthy man. The future banker went to Eton, and then to King's College, Cambridge. At 30 he had the South African campaign behind him and a seat upon the board of the old banking house, Brown, Shipley & Co. A very rich man, he has no country place, does not indeed care for the country. Outside his work his interests are centered in his beautiful home which is in Holland Park. He collects etchings and rare books and upon both highly specialized subjects he is an expert. He reads much, but of all authors he puts Kipling first.

Montagu Norman delights in the beautification of his home, and there is a story of how he once tried his practice upon the ceilings. He had decided that he wanted a design—his own—of pomegranates executed. He attempted the task himself, cutting the molds and carrying out the work with his own hands. He had decided that the task through to completion. But it was said that it was a long time before the last of the gypsum was scrubbed off the parquet floors.

Montagu Norman is a man of many parts. He is a squire with a seat in Hertfordshire, was an immensely wealthy man. The future banker went to Eton, and then to King's College, Cambridge. At 30 he had the South African campaign behind him and a seat upon the board of the old banking house, Brown, Shipley & Co. A very rich man, he has no country place, does not indeed care for the country. Outside his work his interests are centered in his beautiful home which is in Holland Park. He collects etchings and rare books and upon both highly specialized subjects he is an expert. He reads much, but of all authors he puts Kipling first.

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Stanley M. Bruce Will Carry On for Three Years More

Referendum Indorses Proposed Financial Change in Constitution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MEI, BOURNE, Vt.—In the recent election there were no outstanding defeats on either side, and all ministers were returned, though a re-allocation of portfolios has since been announced. The composite Ministry, under the leadership of Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister (leader of the Nationalist Party), and Earle Page, Treasurer (leader of the Country Party), will carry on for three years. The leader of the Opposition is Mr. Scullin, who succeeded Mr. Charlton as leader of the Labor Party in the last Parliament. The Country Progressive Party, a radical offshoot of the Country Party, is represented in the House of Representatives by one member, who is classed as a member of the Opposition. It has no representatives in the Senate. An interesting feature of the election was the return of Senator Ogden for Tasmania. Senator Ogden, who has always been noted for his moderate views, left the Labor Party during the last Parliament, and joined the Nationalists. With the reorganization of the Ministry, he has been elevated to the position of Honorary Minister.

The portfolio of Trade and Customs, which was temporarily taken by the Prime Minister last Parliament, following the passing of Herbert E. Pratt, has been given to Henry S. Gullett, a comparative newcomer to politics. Charles L. Abbott succeeded Sir Neville Howse as Minister for Home Affairs, and there have been several other minor changes. The strength of the states in the new Cabinet is: Victoria, 5; New South Wales, 4; Queensland, 4; Western Australia, and South Australia, 1 each.

Concurrently with the election, a referendum was held on a proposed alteration to the Constitution to give power to the Commonwealth to make financial agreements with the states. The proposal was supported by all parties, and was agreed to by a very large majority.

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High Street, Bromley, Kent, England.

NANKING TAKES DRASTIC ACTION AGAINST OPIUM

Government Addicts Must Be Reported and Punished—Tax Not Collected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEIPING (Peking)—A formal declaration of war upon the opium poppy has been made by the Nationalist Government of China, and has resulted in a spontaneous response throughout the country. Following the antiopium conference called at Nanking in November, branch groups have been organized in every province to prevent the sale or growth of opium, and to educate the people against its use.

"The Chinese people have shown in the past that they can completely check this evil," declared Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the President, in an inspiring address to the country. But I maintain that if we are to save China, we must begin with opium prohibition. In order to make prohibition really effective, officialdom must set an example to the rest of the country. If an opium addict is caught, he must be reported to the Government, who will see that he is punished. The central Government has not collected a single cent for opium taxes during the last six months, and henceforward will never collect another cent of this tax.

Two of the leading Nationalist war lords, Marshal Feng Yuxiang and General Li Chai-sun, accepted positions on the committee appointed at Nanking to see that the Government's orders concerning opium are carried out. This order is drastic, providing that the opium poppy shall be absolutely prohibited after the month of March, which is permitted for addicts to cure themselves of the habit. Opium has got a tremendous hold upon many thousands of the Chinese people in recent years, being openly encouraged by such war lords as Chang Tso-lin, who were themselves smokers. It has been a real sacrifice for the Nanking Government to give up the opium revenues, which were very large, in a time when ready money is so greatly needed, but all evidence indicates that the Government has acted with sincerity.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE DUELING IN POLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—The Polish Socialist Party in the Diet, and the Roman Catholic press agency has issued a declaration in which it is said that "Roman Catholic opinion has welcomed gladly the action of the Polish Socialist Party calling on Parliament to pass an anti-dueling bill."

The speaker of the Diet, Mr. Daszynski, has already spoken emphatically against dueling, and the Roman Catholic press agency has issued a declaration in which it is said that "Roman Catholic opinion has welcomed gladly the action of the Polish Socialist Party calling on Parliament to pass an anti-dueling bill."

FOREIGNERS BECOME SWEDISH CITIZENS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—Every year some 500 persons of foreign extraction

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on Gramophone Records
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Visit the New Cafe-Restaurant and Hairdressing Salons on the Top Floor, reached by the Lift at the new Main Entrance in Guildford Street.

seek Swedish citizenship and the larger part of this number are likely to be naturalized. One unconditional requirement is that applicants have fulfilled all their duties to the state and community of Sweden. Applicants must be masters of the Swedish language, both in speaking and writing. They must have reached the age of 21, have lived at least five years in the country and "be known as honorable and capable of supporting themselves and their families." If a foreign husband attained Swedish citizenship his wife and unmarried children under 21 become automatically Swedish citizens provided they have been living in the country.

British Expense for Liquor Would Control Industry

Justification Is Queried for Yearly Drink Expense of £300,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—"If the working classes of Britain invested in our industries the money they now spend on drink and betting, in a generation they could control the industrial system." was the striking picture of the nation's alcohol bill given by Sir R. Murray Hyslop in an address in London to the National Commercial Temperance League. "If only one-tenth of the money spent on drink," he continued, "were spent on cotton goods, the present capacity of Lancashire would be hardly sufficient to meet the increased demand."

The speaker said that many who are concerned for the national well-being are asking whether a yearly drink bill of £300,000,000 could be justified on any economic ground, and then he proceeded to analyze what this amount diverted to productive uses would mean. He declared that while there was complaint of excessive taxation the drink bill was wasting national resources because it did nothing to produce additional capital for trade, nothing to produce efficiency in labor, and nothing to improve the people's spending power.

"It is an amazing fact that while our great staple trades are experiencing lean years, the liquor trade has had a wonderful run of prosperity," he said. "In the keen competition that awaits us individually and collectively, there is no place for brains made dull and fingers made clumsy by alcohol. There is already a growing conviction in the minds of business men that sooner or later we shall be driven by economic forces to follow the lead given by America."

KING RECEIVES ROCKEFELLER
CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—John D. Rockefeller Jr. arrived in audience by King Fuad on Jan. 28.

I Want to Live in London

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Suffrage Pioneer



MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST—For Many Years a Noted Leader in the Long Struggle for Votes for Women.

Statue Is Proposed for Mrs. Pankhurst

Friends of Movement Hope to See Memorial Placed in Westminster Abbey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Tidings of a project to erect a statue in London to the memory of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, whose leadership and self-sacrificing courage gained for the women of Britain their political enfranchisement, will come as a welcome piece of news to those many

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friends and followers who were associated with her in the early days of that great suffrage campaign. The statue, in bronze on a Portland stone base, will be seven feet in height, the work of A. G. Walker, who designed and executed the statue of Florence Nightingale, now standing at the foot of Waterloo Place. A memorial fund of £2500 is therefore being raised, and in addition to the statue, which it is hoped may be placed in Westminster, a portrait of Mrs. Pankhurst by Miss G. Brackenbury is to be presented to the National Portrait Gallery.

BRITISH FISHERMEN TO USE PUBLICITY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The fishermen of Great Britain have sanctioned a plan by which £50,000 a year will be spent in an effort to induce the public to eat more fish. Newspaper advertising, posters, and other publicity means will be used. Some months ago Sir John Marsden, President of the British Trawlers' Federation, showed how a fund of £50,000 a year could be created. He said that if the demand for fish could be stimulated so that the price paid at the docks went up one-tenth of 1d. a pound, the trawler owners would gain £500,000, which would be a return of 1s. 1d. for each 1d. spent in publicity. The federation have decided to put the plan into effect.

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CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton Street.
CHESTERFIELD: 12 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Southford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peter's St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle Street.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman Street.
HULL: 2 Piccadilly.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King Street.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate Street.
LEEDS: 155 Briggate.
LICHFIELD: 14 St. Mary Street.
LINCOLN: 274 High Street.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord Street; 45 London Road.
MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham Street; 55 Market Street.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leaning Street.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold Street.
NORTH-SHIELDS: 3 Saville Street.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber Street; 8 & 9 Beeston Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire Street.
120 York Street.
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EDUCATIONAL

England Undertakes Promising Experiment—A Village College

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London, Eng. THE problem of the depopulation of the countryside in England is arousing some of our most thoughtful men and women. The villages once held together by the Lord of the Manor and the guilds in the Middle Ages, and later to some extent by the clergyman of the parish, now possess little community life, while the motorbus which links up so many of the little villages with the towns has revealed the cinema, the social clubs, and the greater educational facilities which the big centers offer. Thanks to the vision and the practical gifts of an enlightened and enthusiastic man, Henry Morris, the educational secretary of the Cambridgeshire County Council, a rural movement has been inaugurated which bids fair to restore to village life something of its old charm, gaiety and vitality. At Sawston, a village a few miles from Cambridge, a village college is shortly to be built, under the aegis of the county council, as part of a scheme for establishing village colleges in various agricultural centers throughout the county. The architect has been selected, his plans are passed, and soon an entirely new type of building will arise, embodying a new ideal.

Nature of the New Thing What then is this Village College, a term which sounds somewhat odd to our ears and even contradictory, for hitherto we have always associated a college with a town? Briefly, it is to be a center not only for the educational work of the district—juvenile and adult—but likewise for the various social, welfare and recreational activities both actual and potential which will bring many more interests to, and add to the happiness of, all members of the community. The many voluntary agencies which already exist for spiritual, social and physical betterment, too often working in isolation with consequently much loss of influence and considerable waste of energy, will now be housed in one building; while many of the activities besides the educational ones for which the county council is the statutory authority, such as the administration of the acts for public health, public libraries, juvenile employment, unemployment insurance and agriculture will have their headquarters at the Village College.

The architect's plans for the first village college are full of interest. It is apparently to be a long, low building with a wing at one end forming something in the nature of a college "quad," dignified yet simple as village architecture should be, and peculiarly in harmony with its surroundings. The center of the building is occupied by the Village Hall, used by day as an assembly room for the school (situated in one of the wings), and in the evenings for lectures, plays, dances and entertainments of all kinds for the people of Sawston and its tributary villages. The school itself will be unusually well equipped for a village school for it is to be a workshop for the boys, a room for elementary science and the working parts of a cottage—kitchen-scullery, living-room and bedroom—in order to teach the girls housewifery and cooking in a thoroughly practical fashion. In the other wing are housed the rooms for adult work and recreation, an excellent arrangement of these separating such activities from the day school and thus giving them an atmosphere of their own. Here also the library and reading rooms, the latter to be well supplied with newspapers and magazines; the room for agricultural education with laboratory at-

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Prix Goncourt (pre gon'koo), a prize awarded annually for the best book of the year, and regarded in France as one of the highest of literary honors.

Avignon (av-en-yon), a city of Provence, where Petrarch, the Italian poet, studied in his youth. A memorial has just been erected in his honor at Arezzo.

Straits of Magellan (Amer. mah-jell'an; Brit. mah-shel'an), discovered by Fernando de Magalhaens in 1520, and where, it is said, the southernmost city in the world with a Rotary Club is now situated.

M. de Fleurbaey (fleur-bay), French Ambassador to England, said recently in the House of Commons that when Britain was ready to take up the matter of the "Guidance of the Monitor" the French Government would be prepared to do so also.

The Parent

Dear Editor:

I should like to reply to Mrs. M. C. L.'s letter to "The Parent" in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 15. This experience with my two boys—one 2½ and the other 4½ years of age—several years ago has been quite helpful to me and to the many young mothers I have given it to.

I was in the habit of telling my boys how noisy and disobedient they were. When company came I would tell them what bad boys I had, and laughingly would say, "You had things, run on and play," or "What makes my boys so bad?" Until one cold, rainy day while, as usual, they played noisily in their playroom, I came into the room. I said by way of greeting, "You bad boys; you are the noisiest boys in seven states."

The noise increased. I was gone from the room, but within hearing distance, only about five minutes, and this is what I heard and it will be with me for all time:

"The older boy said to the younger, 'Brother, is that as bad and noisy as you can get? You know mother said we were the baddest and noisiest boys in seven states and we will have to be a whole lot badder and awful noisier to be badder and noisier than the boys in seven states. Now, come let's try again.' And they did try again, and drove home the lesson that children will try to live up to their parents' expectancy and verdict."

I thought a moment and was grateful for the lesson.

I notice to be so prevalent among mothers the practice or habit of calling children naughty when they are naturally good. Let us keep them so by encouraging them, by telling them often they are good. They will meet us more than half way.

(Mrs.) J. B. E.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editors: In "The Parent" column of Jan. 15 a letter from Mrs. M. C. L. of Springfield, O., appeared to me, and has prompted this answer. Mrs. L. writes, "I enjoy watching flowers and chil-

feast of lovely stories to guide her little daughter's thoughts into right channels. (Mrs.) L. T. Oakville, Ont.

Dear Editors:

In today's Monitor Mrs. M. C. L. of Springfield, O., asks for suggestions in overcoming disobedience in her little daughter. May I pass on an experience or two that I have had with my two boys, which may be helpful.

Richard, the baby, who is nearly 2, is continually found taking things and supplies out of the cupboard—but I insist on each one being put back where it came from—though sometimes I have to repeat my request three or four times before he obeys. I try always to keep my tone of voice the same—which sometimes needs much patience and perseverance; but I have found obedience is given much more willingly if the request is made in love.

With the elder boy—the same patience and perseverance have to be utilized, especially since he took up the study of the piano. The practice has to be quietly insisted on—and no coaxing or wheedling should make us give in to them once we have said a thing or made a request that is right. I realize more and more how important it is for parents to have their children realize that their yes means "yes" and no means "no." A helpful article on that subject appeared in your column some time ago and has helped me to be firm many times when I would otherwise have allowed myself to give in to them unwisely. Be sure the requests are right, then stick to them, and above all try always to expect the little ones to obey, not disobey, for obedience is normal, and we should not look upon it as unusual.

I should be delighted to correspond with Mrs. M. C. L. and any other readers in this helpful column. I look forward very much to my Tuesday Monitor, though I enjoy them all equally well.

I wonder if some mother with boys the age of mine (7 and 8) in England would like to exchange ideas on the vast subject of home making. I was born there and came to Canada at the age of my eldest son, 8, so do not remember very much about it, but I like to refresh my memory. I already have three delightful letters. I correspond with through this "Friendship" column, but love writing and would answer any letters I receive from anywhere.

(Mrs.) P. M. C.

Our Over-Twenties Young Folks

Oatman, Ariz.

Dear Editor:

I am one of the many who are delighted to discover the "Over-Twenties" mail bag. Although we have been taking this paper only a few weeks, it has already made a place for itself on our reading table—and in our scrapbooks too. We are a family of teachers, and some of the ideas from the Educational Page may shortly find many more there. I will greatly appreciate letters from anywhere for I live in a particularly isolated spot of the Arizona mountains, away from a railroad, and lacking much congenial society. I am 22 years old. Some of my interests are music, travel, stamps and natural science, especially bird-study, but these are not arbitrary. I can read German and French, also Spanish and Portuguese. I shall be especially glad to hear from someone in the Madeira Islands, as I wish to trace a name there. (Miss) E. D.

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Editor:

Would any of the "Over-Twenties" care to write to me especially from England and any of the European countries. I have traveled over that way on two of those brief but glorious trips by way of the student third cabin sailings.

My special interest is in the fine arts—portrait painting, etc., but my whole interest is in nearly everything The Christian Science Monitor covers. It is the most satisfying paper—no matter what the need may be. It is my privilege to be on the distribution work here in Baltimore. I should be so glad to tell anyone about this interesting state of Maryland, which reaches from the ocean to the mountains and is packed with history. (Miss) M. B. A.

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Spelling Taught by "Photograms"

A T FIRST glance a statement

that 57 monosyllabic words comprise half of all written English might be rejected. Yet now this is proved a fact, after an exhaustive study of thousands of printed pages. While further, it has helped lead to a new method of teaching children to read, a method which discards altogether the old phonetic base used in first grade classes for so many years.

Paradoxically, almost the research leading to this result and its actual accomplishment, were not performed in some big university workshop, but in a little red-brick schoolhouse, perched on the slope of historic Bunker Hill, in Charlestown, Mass. Here the system originated and is

being taught. After such explanations Mr. Egan conducted his visitor through the lower grades of the Harvard School, to view the actual workshop of his system. In each room the opening procedure, at least, was the same. "Hello, Mr. Egan," said the class in unison, rising unprompted to stand beside their chairs. Mr. Egan's visit

was then introduced and each time given a similar greeting. In a first-grade class, the smallest yet, but three months advanced on his educational career, was able to stand beside his chair and read almost without hesitation: "Mr. Frog sat on a lily pad in a lily bed. A little midge sat on a lily pad, too. Mr. Frog had no breakfast. I have had no breakfast," said the little midge. "I shall eat you up," said Mr. Frog. "If you do, I'll eat you, too," said the little midge. Mr. Frog scratched his head. "How can a midge eat a frog?" he asked. While Mr. Frog was scratching his head little midge flew away.

Second-grade children, given passages to read at sight, advanced through them with more than reasonable rapidity, and with an excellence of enunciation hardly to be expected in such an early grade. A third-grade class, taught for the first two years on the photogram method, read with astonishing ease and facility, standing straight beside their chairs and letting their voices ring out to every corner of the room.

As Mr. Egan led his visitor away from the scene of these accomplishments he described other gains of the system. "The biggest advance," he said, "is in eliminating the 'submerged third' of the usual primary class that became lost in the confusion of the old phonetic method. Through the rest of their school life these pupils often remained behind their fellows. Also we are finding better spelling and a clearer comprehension by the children of what they are reading."

The textbook, Mr. Egan explained to an inquiring visitor, contains a system based on the so-called photogram. A photogram, it transpired, apparently is a combination of two or three letters, making the major portion of the monosyllabic. Thus "an" is the photogram for "ran," and "pan," and for 39 similar words. After "an" come other photograms, "oe," "in," "un," "ar," each with the long list of words built around it.

Obviously the learning of a word

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and its pronunciation is simplified when the familiar photogram is seen. Obviously also, in the melting pot of language certain twists will occur in the pronunciation of the photogram. Such exceptions are marked apart and taught separately. In all the long list of "oe" words, for instance, in only one, "been," is the "ee" not pronounced as in "see, free, bee, deep and feed." Thus "been" is taught by itself.

In the Workshop

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Obviously the learning of a word

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The Outdoor Studio of an Art College

EVERYONE experienced, or experimenting, with painting knows the difference in color values both of objects and pigments under the dome of a sunlit sky and under the roof of a studio. The student of painting who has worked only indoors is frequently shocked on first working out of doors to find "the noonday sun had, like moonlight, put to sleep the colors," or else the dazzling brightness has raised the values to such a pitch it is difficult to determine their relations.

To acquaint the pupil with this condition early in his career, the Ontario College of Art, which is supported by the Ontario Government and located at Toronto, has established a summer school where all

foliage, making a cool spot for working on the hottest summer day. Lake Ontario is about two miles away, and it is not unusual for ambitious, embryonic landscape painters to greet the dawn from a hill overlooking that body of water and record the colors of aurora with brush and pigment. The studio building was originally a mill, a fine old building constructed about 100 years ago. The mill stream was known in early days as Genesee Creek, but for many years was called Smith's Creek. The outside of the building, with the addition of windows and a porch in front, has been kept intact, and the interior arranged for a studio, an office, rooms for the faculty and a dormitory for women. The studio proper occupies all the floor space on the ground floor, and one-half of the ceiling is as high as the third floor, which contains the women's sleeping quarters.

The unfinished and well seasoned coloring of the interior, especially the gray of the stone walls, makes a most satisfactory background for studies hung for criticism or exhibition. The now unused millstones are placed here and there among the aged willows that rest with their roots in the water of Genesee Creek, and their gnarled trunks afford endless study for the art students. Here at all hours of the day are found beginners or those proficient with pencil and brush, charmed by the intricacies of these giant trees that have stood for ages against storms of all seasons and turbulent currents of the stream which has had a number of overflows. Among these students are business men and women from Toronto, Hamilton and other cities who come to spend their vacations in studying nature in her varying moods and endeavor to portray her charms with pencil or brush.

Those Who Have Hoped The business people who enjoy this sort of recreation are occupied in many different lines. Some have never tried to draw before coming to the school, but "have always hoped for a time" when they could. Others have been doing some sort of picture making for years, and having learned the relaxation and satisfaction it gives in taking the thought entirely away from business matters while

who wish to obtain a diploma from the college must do a certain amount of outdoor work whether they aim to be landscape painters or not. Regular members of the faculty of the college do the instructing in the summer school, which in addition to regularly enrolled students admits a number of irregular students who, also, thus extending a benefit to anyone who desires to carry on individual work under able critics.

The location of this summer school at Port Hope, Ontario, is admirable. Being reached by two railway trunk lines, motorbus lines and the national highway, it is accessible for those who have only week-ends to spare from regular duties. They can make frequent visits to the school and indulge in the recreation of sketching or painting in the open air which, to those who know its pleasure, is one of the greatest of outdoor sports.

Barnyard Facilities The school itself is situated on the outskirts of Port Hope about two miles from the center of the town, in the midst of neighboring farms. When the dormitories are full, or the person prefers, students find lodging in the different farmhouses. And where at all times, the barnyards and inhabitants of them make excellent subjects for pictures. In the vicinity, too, are clumps of trees and silent woodland places, streams shaded by cedar trees whose purple trunks sustain a canopy of evergreen

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being out of doors, derive a benefit from engaging in it.

There are regular days for criticism, and as this takes place in the mornings, the afternoons and other days are free for students to roam at will, and often parties, either on foot or in automobiles, go out for a day and bring in the result of their search to be approved or disapproved at class criticism, which takes place every now and then in the studio.

The constantly changing aspect of the landscape as the crops mature and ripen and the foliage changes from green to red and gold makes endless variety. Then, too, especially for those who live in cities, the farm products are a source of much delight. Fresh fruits, particularly berries, are plentiful. When walking along the road after several hours of work, one can find enough raspberries, wild strawberries or blackberries to give refreshment.

Then comes the harvest time, and artists flock to the fields, as eager to obtain the subtle purple shadows of the orange and gold haystacks as the birds are to get the ripened grain. The maple trees, so plentiful in Canada, add their brilliance to the landscape when in autumn hue, and the

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Theatrical News of the World

"The Lady With a Lamp"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London
 THEATERGOING Londoners are being thrilled and refreshed by a play that brings vividly into today the character of that great Nineteenth Century worker for humanity, Florence Nightingale. This drama portrays her lofty purpose, which spared neither herself nor others in the service of her fellow beings. It is by the rising young dramatist, Reginald Berkeley, who has chosen for his title, "The Lady With a Lamp." The play has had so remarkable a success in the Arts Theatre Club, where it has been running to crowded houses since its private audience, with Miss Edith Evans in the title role, that arrangements were made to enable the general public to see it at the Garrick Theatre.

The story opens with Florence Nightingale among her social friends at her home at Embury Park, Hampshire. Among the friends are Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister; Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of War; and the rising political party, who sees the inward greatness of Florence; and Henry Tremayne, with eyes only for her personal charms. In a stimulating scene how a call came to her, as with the prophets of old, through the medium of a waking vision. Henry Tremayne, the suitor, she tells that her mission must ever hold first place in her thoughts, as she gently refuses his offer of marriage.

The next scene is in London, where we see Florence as matron of a training home for nurses, dealing in her clever, drastic way with trying committees. Here she receives and accepts the official offer from Palmerston and Sidney Herbert, now War Minister, to take a staff of trained nurses out to the military hospitals in the Crimea.

In the hospital at Scutari we see Florence as a martinet at work, evoking order out of chaos; discipline out of insubordination; and, in her clever, drastic way with trying committees. Here she receives and accepts the official offer from Palmerston and Sidney Herbert, now War Minister, to take a staff of trained nurses out to the military hospitals in the Crimea.

In a deeply moving scene he passes away in her arms, his last words a precious of her unselfish love and true greatness. He understands Florence at last. This scene is beautifully written and shows the apparent ruthlessness in Florence Nightingale's character, balanced by a quality of supreme gentleness, either of which is always at hand when required. In this scene also is introduced Dr. Sutherland, otherwise "Scottie," her faithful friend and comrade for many years.

We are back in London again, some years later. Florence, fully occupied with her present work, has almost forgotten the nightmare of Scutari, which has left

its mark on her in a superficially weakened physique, but with a deeply strengthened character. Again we see contrasting examples of her ruthlessness and tenderness. Sidney Herbert appears. Broken by overwork, the War Minister feels that he must resign. Florence brands him as a deserter, who would certainly have lost his life at dawn, but he been only a private in the ranks. But in the following scene when she hears the news of his passing from his wife, now Lady Herbert, we see the tender Florence, whose parting shadow on the wall had been kissed by the wounded soldiers at Scutari.

Again years pass. Florence, now physically inactive, is still the hard worker she always was and still attended by her faithful friend "Scottie." The last scene of all takes place in 1907 in the home presented to her by Queen Victoria, in South Street, London. A distinguished and democratic little gathering is assembled. The Court Chamberlain, a Secretary of State, the Lord Mayor of London, a representative of the Emperor of Germany, the president of the American Red Cross, nieces and grandnieces and nephews, and a little group of Crimean veterans. They wait the arrival of Florence Nightingale to be invested with the Order of Merit, conferred upon her by King Edward VII. It is the highest reward in his power to bestow.

Presently Florence Nightingale is wheeled in and all rise to their feet. Felicitous speeches are made, the happiest by the American representative. The Order of Merit is placed round her shoulders by the Court Chamberlain, and the Lord Mayor confers upon her the Freedom of the City of London. All are deeply moved as she signs the roll.

All leave the room. Last of all Lady Herbert of Lea, who bends and kisses her, and for the first time in her life, for the best of the many good things she has done. Perhaps because she has here the best material to work upon. Chief amongst her many able supporters were Gwen Frangon-aw, who in a thoroughly artistic and self-effacing rendering of the somewhat unsympathetic but intensely human character of Lady Herbert. Nell Porter played Sidney Herbert with conviction. As Dr. Sutherland, Henry Oscar gave a noteworthy impersonation. Leslie Banks was manly and convincing as Henry Tremayne, and Eille Norwood, as Lord Palmerston was a delightful rendering of the traditional portrait of the popular "Pam." Others in the cast are Richard Golden, Muriel Aked, Clare Harris, Doris Barton, Reginald Purcell, A. E. Rayner.

The play, well produced by Leslie Banks and Edith Evans, is a production of which all concerned may be proud. Though a note on the program states that it is not a program play, it largely is. "The Lady with a Lamp" is a living, moving drama of great accomplishment, dealing with a grand subject.

The present writer well remembers as a boy in London looking up at the well-known balcony overlooking the Strand where sat or reclined an elderly lady always surrounded by much business and papers, pursuing her work quite indifferent to all passers-by. But they were not all indifferent to her. The curious would look long and eagerly, whilst some of those who knew and men working on neighboring buildings, would respectfully doff their caps to her. She was Florence Nightingale.



Dita Parlo and Willy Frisch as the Chief Players.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Berlin

MANY film plays are now being made by the big German company, the Ufa, with an eye to the English and American market. Beginning soon after the World War the Ufa productions began to attract international attention because of innovations in motion picture methods. Now this policy is in part reversed, and Ufa takes its story-telling cue from Hollywood. Two of its recent pictures—"Looping the Loop," with the perennial circus clown theme, and "The Secret of the Orient," with an exotic décor—exemplify this policy and can be dismissed as average films.

"The Hungarian Rhapsody" is quite another matter. It offers superb skill, imaginative direction and a real landscape. Erich Pommer, who recently returned from Hollywood, and evidently learned there that pictures must have entertainment value first and last, directed the film. Beautiful landscapes enchant the eye and make one forget the thinness of the story. There are real summer skies; fleecy clouds float above the trees and the wide waving cornfields that set the main motif of the story.

"Nuri the Elephant" Two films made in India recently came to the Berlin Kinos on the same day: "Nuri the Elephant" at the Tauentzien Palast; and "The Monument of a Great Love" at the Ufa Palast am Zoo.

It is in the matter of real "atmosphere" that these two films score. As only Indian players and Indian people appear in them, they show something of the real face of India, and also happen to reveal two different aspects of Indian life. Frau Lola Kreutzberg, the German lady who is responsible for "Nuri the Elephant" wanted to show the common people. So we see them eating their rice in their dark dwellings, we see them at their dark watch-towers, we see them in their religious devotions. However, the antics of the elephant "Nuri" provide the chief interest.

This huge, lumbering, patient elephant, from the estate of the Maharajah of Mysore, is really the wise, kindly, funny, intelligent elephant of the picture books and stories. He breaks tree trunks down and carries the logs in his trunk. He tends the cradle of the master's baby. He saves the baby from the clutches of the thieving monkey, and rescues the heroine, Krishna, from the wicked merchant. All the players in this picture were played by Krishna and Bulbul gave natural, unaffected performances.

The Taj Mahal "The Monument of a Great Love" was made near Agra. Here is the India of story and legend, of pomp and ceremony, of palaces and princes. The film tells how the Taj Mahal, that marvel of architectural beauty, came to be built.

Selima, the child of an Indian princess, is discovered in a deserted caravan by the poor potter, Ghandi. The potter's son, Shiraz, and Selima grow up together as brother and sister. Shiraz has a deep love for Selima, who he hopes will be returned. Selima is stolen by a robber band, and sold in the slave market to a powerful prince. She falls in love with her master, he returns her love.

Shiraz finds her, and implores her to return to the potter's hut. She refuses. Finally, when she has passed on, the prince wishes to build the world to her memory, and it is the poor Shiraz who designs, in memory of his love for Selima, the Taj Mahal. The legend is beautifully and tactfully told. Imposing customs and ceremonies of the ruling princes are brought into play. The gardens, the costumes, the masses of people, the elephants and camels, all dazzle with the bounding vitality of the period. Himaneu Rai takes the leading role. Seeta Devi has a serious part in this picture.

"Bonduca" Revived **SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**
LONDON—Elizabethan Stage Circle. Mr. William Poel's platform-stage production of John Fletcher's "Bonduca."

Lewis Carroll says, through the mouth of one of his characters: "What I tell you three times is true." Mr. William Poel has now shown for a third time that the right way to produce Elizabethan plays is to do it upon a platform-stage, which

IN "HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY"

retreat from the world, she comes face to face with the man of her heart's desire, wounded, helpless; and she turns back to save him.

Walter Byron plays acceptably opposite the star, though looking more an officer of his native England than of Prussian extraction. Louis Wolheim is effectively cast as the menacing Le Bete. Francis Marion wrote the story, which was adapted for the screen by Carey Wilson.

Marquis Preferred
 Adolphe Menjou's latest Parisian titbit, "Marquis Preferred," is well up to his average filmatics. He has every opportunity here to be suave, subtle, smart, and to show the world as large how really simple it is to overcome all obstacles if one is only a marquis and a determined romanticist. Thus we see the urbane Mr. Menjou being incorporated by his creditors, among whom figure conspicuously his valet, his chef, and his tailor. These three draw up elaborate papers concerning the achievement of a highly dowered wife, and they dog his steps until he has signed an American miss on the dotted line. But his heart is not to be denied, and an unromantic fate is averted before the final fade-out.

Mr. Menjou plays the faultlessly Frenchman as he knows so well how to do, and Frank Tuttle has given this affair a properly sophisticated direction, particularly in the opening scenes. Nora Lane is a lovely heroine, and Chester Conklin and Dot Farley add comely bits. Mischa Powers, Alex. Melesh, and Michael Visaroff are excellent as the incorporators of "Marquis Preferred." Ernest Vajda adapted the film from a story by Frederic Arnold Kummer.

"Weary River"
 Richard Barthelmess' "Weary River" is at the Central Theater. This First National essay in sound is built around a theme-song. Mr. Barthelmess' pleasant ability to lift himself up in sentimental balladry is the motivating force and the redeeming feature of the film, albeit the principal song recurs much too often. Courtenay Cooper has worked out a plausible story of the redemption of an imprisoned gangster. He becomes leader of the prison band, and his singing comes over the radio to comfort the girl he left behind. His relapse to type through the belief of prison taint is averted at the last minute by the efforts of the girl and the kindly warden of the prison, and all ends well. The film, competently directed by Frank Lloyd, is an unfortunate mixture of silent drama and talking interludes, with a continuous loss of photographic charm due to poor lighting in the sound sequences. The story is left to run an obvious course, although some scenes grip. Betty Compson, William Holden, Louis Natheaux and George Stone have supporting roles.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell LeMayne might almost have served as model for the grandmother Cavendish in "The Royal Family." Mrs. LeMayne on one occasion when she inspected a playhouse in the new style, dismissed the innovations with the finality, "A theater," she said, "has red walls and gilt boxes."

Emil Jennings is to appear in a film version of "The Concert," the Herman Bahr comedy in which Leo Dittichstein once starred.

The World Theater

Chicago's Shakespeare Season
 FROM Chicago has come a bit of enthusiastic publicity that is more than ordinarily justified. "Chicago the Cultural Center of the English-Speaking World" the item begins. "Jan. 21-Feb. 16 Four Weeks of Shakespeare Festival. Comedies—Histories—Tragedies." At the Studebaker Theater George Arliss is appearing as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." At the Auditorium Theater George C. Tyler is presenting "Macbeth" with Gordon Craig's settings and a cast headed by Florence Reed, Lyn Harding and William Farnum. For two weeks beginning Feb. 4 the Stratford-on-Avon Players are to present a repertory of "Hamlet," "Richard III," "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Henry IV, Part I," and "Julius Caesar." There is a footnote to the effect that "New York does not get this company."

"The Lady With a Lamp"
 Elsewhere on this page is an account of Reginald Berkeley's new play about Florence Nightingale. Possibly Lytton Strachey's recent "Eminent Victorians," with its illuminating portrait of the heroic nurse, was one source of Mr. Berkeley's inspiration. He has taken his title from Longfellow's poem, "Santa Filomena," published in the first number of the Atlantic Monthly, November, 1857. This poem was a tribute to Florence Nightingale's great service in the hospitals during the Crimean War. A verse refers to these hospitals, their cheerless corridors, their cold and stony floors. Then follows:

Lo! in that house of misery
 A lady with a lamp I see
 Her shadow, as it falls
 Upon the darkening walls.

And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
 The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
 Her shadow, as it falls
 Upon the darkening walls.

On England's annals, through the long
 Hereafter of her speech and song,
 That light its rays shall cast
 From portals of the past.

A Lady with a Lamp shall stand
 In the great history of the land,
 A noble type of good,
 Heroic womanhood.

The Spectator's Share
 In a way theater audiences have been rather spoiled by those who cater to them. I am not one of those who altogether enjoys the obsequiousness of the ushers in the modern motion-picture palace. It is not an unmixed good thus to pamper the playgoer's self-esteem. In the old days, when the gallery seats were not numbered, you stood for an hour or more in an alley waiting for the doors to be opened. Then you dashed up the stairs three at a time and found the reward for your nimbleness in a front row seat right back of the brass rail that kept the more lively galleries from overflowing into the space below. After all that effort and patience the play seemed doubly glamorous. But now, with playgoers made painless, the zest is gone and it is but natural to loll back in a deep cushioned seat and stare at the show to amuse you. Who can say how much help to the theater of today might be a restoration of the

old rush seats? No ushers were needed in the old days, only a ticket-taker who gathered up the hairpins and other impedimenta dropped by the drama lovers in their flight.

Polly Walker
 In the title role of "Billie," George M. Cohan's newest musical comedy, Polly Walker is proving a favorite during the run of this piece at the Colonial Theater, Boston. Miss Walker, like Mr. Cohan, was practically brought up in the theater. A circus ancestry lies behind her. Her uncle was Al Armer, internationally known clown, and her father at one time headed his own band of Scottish pipers. Little Miss Walker, with her sister, brother and father, appeared together in a vaudeville act in theaters around Chicago, which was the family center while the father was endeavoring to provide an education for the children. Polly Walker had appeared in several important parts in New York before she first attracted attention in Boston by the sparkle of her performance in "The Merry Malones," also a Cohan musical play.

Her Poised Performance
 Miss Walker's stage work is marked by the poised that is the sure sign of long stage experience, despite her youth. She knows the value of contrast, and so her moments of merriment are all the brighter for the characteristic touch of pensiveness that colors many of her scenes. Because of her understanding of variety of effect, she plays to the whole house, and yet never seems to get out of the picture. Indeed, her immersion within the action, as a personage of the story, gives convincing quality to the serious scenes that she must carry off, even though the stage a minute before has been a whirl of dancers and jesters. She has the true player's feeling for triple response—the response to the audience's appreciation, the response to the words and acts of the other players and the response to her own thoughts and emotions.

Sensitive Responses
 These responses are revealed in the delicate slides in her voice, and reflected in the inflections of her lips and eyes, in the changing positions of the head with every new turn of feeling in the talk and the music. There is a romantic humor in her girlishness and a pervading charm. What might be called a touch of common sense saves her sentimental moments from too great sweetness. Especially pleasant is it to see so young a player so justifiably sure of herself that she can take her time with a mood and carry through a physical impulse to its conclusion, smoothly, firmly, and with that flowing legato effect, either in song or speech, that makes for sustained and satisfying continuity.

E. C. Sharbune.
 Metro is making a second picture with Rin-Tin-Tin starred. And now the barkies.
 Silent pictures are now distinguished by the name of lookies.

The New Films

By RALPH FLINT

New York
 WITH "The Awakening," Samuel Goldwyn presents Vilma Banky in her first individual starring picture. Victor Fleming directed this United Artists picture, which recounts the romantic attachment between an Alsatian peasant girl and a Prussian officer at the outbreak of the World War. William C. Menzies has designed a picturesque setting for the film. A series of lovely natural locations have been employed for the outdoor sequences, so that, in the way of atmosphere and pictorial charm, "The Awakening" is a most acceptable and often glamorous spectacle.

Miss Banky has labored valiantly in behalf of a story that only comes into quickened being at fiftieth intervals. She makes a striking picture of the girl, and the kindly warden of the prison, and all ends well. The film, competently directed by Frank Lloyd, is an unfortunate mixture of silent drama and talking interludes, with a continuous loss of photographic charm due to poor lighting in the sound sequences. The story is left to run an obvious course, although some scenes grip. Betty Compson, William Holden, Louis Natheaux and George Stone have supporting roles.

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Emil Jennings is to appear in a film version of "The Concert," the Herman Bahr comedy in which Leo Dittichstein once starred.

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If you will stop and study the situation for a moment, you will realize that the plainest and most outstanding fact in motoring today is that there are no other cars which can be classed with Cadillac and La Salle.

tain roads, or on level highways, or in city traffic, there are no other cars in all the world that can compare with Cadillac and La Salle.

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event of collision you will not be injured by flying glass fragments; neither will there be any danger from the impact of stones cast up by the wheels of passing cars.

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The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on
 the Next to the Last Page.)

1. \$32,000,000.
2. Cymbals.
3. In Page County, Va.
4. \$134,000.
5. In the Bahamas.
6. Keeping their country tidy.
7. "Ragtime."
8. 400,000,000,000,000,000,000.
9. Alvestonia.
10. \$5134.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

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Leonora Corona Gives Advice to the Student

"A VOICE of good range and pleasing quality is only one of the things a girl must possess in order to become a successful singer," Leonora Corona, Metropolitan opera soprano, told an interviewer recently. "There are many other qualities vitally important, and a girl who wants to become a singer should make sure she possesses them or be willing to work hard to acquire them."

Leonora Corona is one of the younger generation who has attained that goal to which nearly all singers aspire, the Metropolitan Opera of New York, where she is now entering her second season. She has had a number of successful seasons in Europe and in South American centers, besides making many concert appearances in the United States.

"Patience, hard work and steadiness of purpose are absolutely essential," she said. "The fine art of singing is not acquired in a day nor a year. And here is where the prospective student should sit down and decide whether to her the game is worth the candle; whether the satisfaction of becoming a singer is worth the sacrifice it entails. There are many pleasures and pastimes that other girls may enjoy—diversions innocent and legitimate in themselves—which the vocal student must forego because they fritter away the time and energy that should be spent in study. The student must be firm in her purpose that nothing shall divert her from her intention."

Collateral Training

"I am frequently asked at what age a girl should begin vocal study. To this I answer that if a girl has a promising voice it is usually apparent by the time she is 16. I commenced at about 14, but I accomplished little for a year or so. "A knowledge of the piano is essential, and this foundation work should begin at a much earlier age, for mastery of the piano is desirable even though the child does not become a singer. I had studied piano and made my debut as a concert pianist before any special vocal talent was noted, but I have found my early piano schooling invaluable. "What has been said of piano study is equally true of the languages. A knowledge of Italian, French and German is of the greatest importance, and this study should begin in the primer days. A singer cannot hope to interpret her songs effectively if she hasn't an intimate acquaintance with the languages in which they are written."

Teachers

"When the time comes to begin vocal study great care should be exercised in the choice of a teacher. One should not be selected because he is extensively advertised or because a friend has recommended him, but the final test must be the student's own progress. If, after some time, no apparent improvement is seen, or but little, or if singing does not come easier, or if the student is constantly changing instructors, an authority should be consulted on this point, someone outside the circle of fond family or admiring friends, someone capable of rendering a disinterested opinion.

"An instructor may often wisely be rejected because of his habit of habitually discouraging his pupil. This is done by a few teachers who hope in this way to incite the student to greater effort, but from experience I know it tends to produce a loss of self-confidence. A teacher under whom I studied for a time constantly magnified my mistakes and passed over without a word any good work I did, until finally I lost my confidence, and was constantly fearful of making an error. Encouragement is an incentive to effort, and the slightest good work should be praised. But I strongly advise against drifting from one teacher to another for no good reason. Uprooting one method to begin with another, is apt to prove disastrous."

Training the Ear

"Listening to good artists is an important part of the student's training. At first the finer points of good singing may not be understood nor appreciated, but continued attend-

ance at concerts and opera will serve to educate the ear. The student will thus become aware of her deficiencies and weak spots. A trained ear or a trained eye discerns beauty that undisciplined senses cannot perceive. A painter, for example, sees a bit of landscape that he thinks is worthy of being transferred to his canvas. Another sees only a stretch of dusty road.

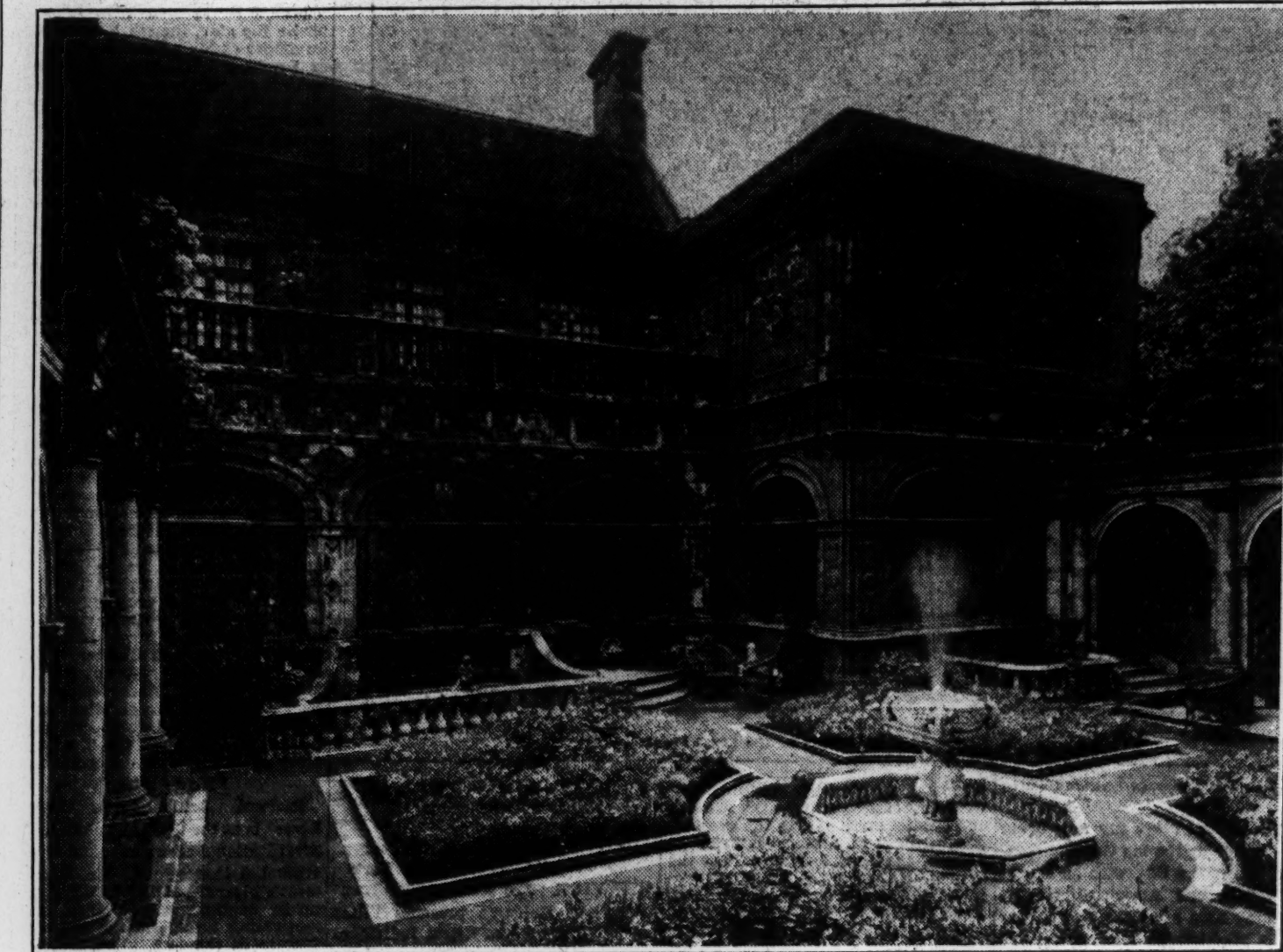
"A trained ear hears beauty of tone in a composition that another finds but a jumble of noise. So it is essential that the ear be educated through hearing good music. If it is impossible to attend concerts or the opera, then the gramophone may be put into good use.

Learning to Act

Knowing Miss Corona's reputation as an actress, the interviewer asked if the student should study the art of acting.

"Yes," was the answer, "a girl should learn at least the technical side of acting. I do not believe in studied poses, such as raising left hand at high C, nor methodical rules that direct the singer to advance so many paces and clasp the hands over the heart. If one feels the part, acting will be instinctive and spontaneous. If bodily grace is not a natural gift then it must be acquired, and exercise and study will help.

"Singers are often asked if they are nervous when appearing before the public. Nerves are easily controlled if there is confidence, and confidence is born of thorough preparation. A singer, too, who has a genuine love for her fellow beings and an interest in them is much more likely to become successful than one who doesn't possess that spark of sympathy that creates a bond of understanding between singer and audience. If the song is not illustrated by this warmth and color that spring from the under-



The Italian Garden in the American Women's Club of London.

Consultant to Social Agencies for the Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Washington, D. C.

MAE SIMPSON, now consultant to social agencies throughout the United States in government case work and immigration and naturalization information and procedure, gave up teaching music to do government work. She started with the Committee on Public Information, Division of Foreign Language Press, which later developed into the Foreign Language Information Service of New York City.

As manager of their Washington office, Miss Simpson with the director of the service maintained their government contacts for nine years. As the purpose of this service is partly to help the foreign-born know American ideals and institutions, and to give him the practical information he needs to encourage his participation in our common life," her work consisted, in addition to securing the regular press material, in arranging with the various government departments for special articles on our Government and its laws, on citizenship, health, agriculture, child welfare, education and, in short, on all the other everyday human needs with which the different branches of the Federal Government are dealing. Millions of people were reached in their native language by this service through the Foreign Language Press in the United States.

An Intermediary

Social case work was a result of the press service, and Miss Simpson adjusted income tax cases, settled claims with the Alien Property Custodian, the United States Employees Compensation Commission, the United States Veterans Bureau and the War Department, and with the enactment of the Immigration Act of 1924 straightened difficulties and solved problems for the foreign-born by personal consultation with gov-

ernment officials, keeping, therefore, through the service with which she needs and problems.

As a result of this effort other social agencies having the same kind of problems asked Miss Simpson to assist them, thus giving her an opportunity to establish her own office as consultant to social agencies. Within the last two years she has added as clients the Foreign Language Information Service, the Italian Welfare League Inc., the National Board of Y. W. C. A. (Division of Immigration and Foreign Communitarianism), International Migration Service, League for American Citizenship Inc., all of New York City, and others. In her last report to the Italian Welfare League Inc. she writes, "Miscellaneous cases have been particularly interesting this year. We have had a number of interesting extensions of temporary stay. Great interest attached to a young Italian visitor who wished to marry an American and desired to change, without returning to Italy, her status from that of a visitor to the status of a citizen."

Legislative Service

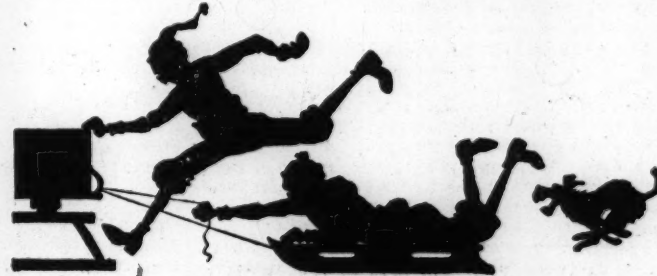
A year ago Miss Simpson supplied the library of the University of Pittsburgh with digests of bills, reports and other legislative material pertinent to the immigrant as it was introduced in the Sixty-ninth Congress, second session. A legislative service was started and a number of social agencies and universities are using it. This fall Miss Simpson sent out an announcement to educational institutions throughout the United States, telling them she would give special attention this year to the problems of foreign students who are planning to enter or have entered American institutions as students under the Immigration Act of 1924. "One young lady recently came to study piano," she said, "and seemingly did not meet

the necessary requirements on arrival, but when matters were fully explained in Washington, she qualified and was happily admitted for further study in America."

"When Congress is in session," Miss Simpson said, "I am very busy, for part of each day must be spent on the Hill to keep in touch with activities there. There is always something new and interesting in this work to develop, and its strong human appeal with understanding and appreciation of the service rendered is not only a stimulus to greater effort but is soul satisfying as well."

Homemade Wallpaper Cleaner

A homemade wallpaper cleaner that has given satisfaction is made as follows: Mix together one heaping cupful of flour, one tablespoonful of kerosene, one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of ammonia and one-half cupful of warm water. Boil the mixture until the flour is thoroughly scalded, stirring constantly. Cool slightly, and knead with the hands into a smooth pulp. To clean the paper make balls of the substance, using them as erasers.



Do You Remember?

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II
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Hot Johnny cake
Molasses cookies with fresh apple sauce
Chocolate Milk

Creamed Finnan Haddie
PUT 6 pounds of finnan haddie in a large pan, cover with cold water, bring to a boiling point, simmer 20 minutes, drain, separate carefully into flakes, add to 1 1/2



Harris & Ewing
Miss Gudrun Carlson of Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed United States Trade Commissioner at Oslo, Norway.

quarts of white sauce (made as given in the former recipe for eggs golden-rod published on this page), reheat and sprinkle with chopped parsley after the dish is placed on the plate ready to be served.

Potato Salad with Pimientos
Four and one-half quarts of potato cubes; 1 pint of celery; 2 1/2 tablespoonfuls of salt; 1 tablespoonful of white pepper; 1/2 teaspoonful of paprika; 1 1/2 cupfuls of olive oil or melted butter; 2-3 of a cupful of vinegar; 1/4 of a cupful of chopped green peppers; 1 medium-sized onion finely minced. (Four cucumber pickles cut in 1/2-inch cubes may be used in place of a part of the vinegar, and celery salt in place of the celery.) Mix ingredients thoroughly but carefully, let them stand 30 minutes to chill. Garnish with parsley or watercress; and with hard-cooked eggs, chopped pimientos or stuffed olives cut in thin slices. Boiled or mayonnaise dressing may be served with this salad, as desired.

Johnny Cake

Mix 6 tablespoonfuls of butter or margarine into 3 cupfuls of cornmeal and 2 cupfuls of flour; add 1 1/2 cupfuls of granulated sugar, 1 1/2 cupfuls of salt, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of baking soda, 5 well-beaten eggs and 3 cupfuls of sour milk or cream. If sweet milk is used instead of soda and sour milk, use 6 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Turn into a large shallow pan or two pans and bake in a hot oven.

Molasses Cookies

Two-thirds of a cupful of granulated sugar, 1 1/4 cupfuls of molasses, 1 1/4 cupfuls of crisco or margarine, 2-3 cupfuls of sour milk, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of soda, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of salt, 2 teaspoonfuls of ginger, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon. Heat the molasses, melt the shortening in it and add sugar. Cool, add sour milk and 1 quart of flour which has been sifted with other dry ingredients, then flour to roll as soft as can be handled. If chilled for an hour or so, dough is more easily handled. Roll out about 1-3 of an inch thick, cut with a cookie cutter and bake in a moderate oven. These cookies are crisp when fresh.

Apple Sauce

Eight pounds or about 2-3 of a peck of good, tart, juicy apples, 1 quart of granulated sugar, 1 quart of water, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt, spice or lemon if desired. Wash, pare and core the apples, add water and cook until soft. Put through a puree strainer, add salt and sugar, and serve hot or cold.



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Prepare your self to save time for well
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Holds bed clothes securely in place.
They keep you covered and warm all night. Will not tear fabric. Invisible in daytime. Washable by mothers, as they know the children will stay covered all night and cannot fall out of bed. Price \$1.00 each, 4 for \$3.00, postage prepaid.
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Original Shop Signs Made by Two Women Artists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

OUTSIDE a barber's shop in the lovely village of Broadway, Worcestershire, hangs a sign-board that, did it not look so freshly painted, one might have imagined had been there since the time when perruques like the one seen on the head of the barber depicted were worn by the residents of the ancient houses on either side of the wide street. The barber wears a striped waistcoat of jade green and gray, and stands against a dark Indian-red background relieved by a gay little touch of scarlet lettering and a surrounding line of scarlet. Swinging from a barber's pole striped jade green and red this picturesque sign can hardly fail to arrest the eye of the passer-by.

It is the work of a London firm of women artists, Miss Winifred Hardman and Miss Dorothy Cohen, who are making a specialty of producing signs under the name of "Harco Signs," a term that is a combination of their two surnames. "We have got our signs nearly all round London, but not in it," said Miss Winifred Hardman in telling the story of how their work has grown. "We started by borrowing a car and touring the country with a book of roughs," she said, "and that we felt braver in the country!"

"At first, we sometimes visited places that had not the authority to put up their own signs—it might, for instance, be the architect's job. Some of the signs were painted in oil, but were not permitted. Then we decided to try all the florists, tea-shops and bookshops, and we came back from our first expedition with an order from a florist at Ipswich. There is the 'rough' of the sign that we made them."

This rough water-color sketch showed a page boy in a green uniform carrying a mammoth bouquet of orange roses against a yellow background, a very gay and attractive subject full of vitality.

That they both enjoy immensely doing their work one can tell from the spontaneous jollity of the results. As Miss Hardman said, it is one of the only chances to be had of getting a big decorative space to fill. They were at the Royal Academy schools together, and find that one advantage of their partnership is that in depicting the varied subjects with which they may have to deal, ranging from a galleon for an antique shop, to a sign suitable for a Cats' Home, one worker is able to supply the knowledge that the other may lack.

The year ago Miss Hardman, in the case of very simple designs, in enamels. When one is wanted in a great hurry, as often happens when people are going to open a shop on a given date, and have not ordered the sign long enough beforehand, the partners work together, one sitting on a high stool, sketching on the top of the sign, the other on a low stool painting the bottom.

"I did the sketch for it," said Miss Hardman, "and passed it on to my

partner. She worked on it and passed it back to me, and so together we worked on it like that."

In a very modern design for a "Cook and Book" shop, a jolly little cook boy, balancing a tray on one hand, has a pile of books under the other arm.

Asked if clients mostly favored the modern type of design, Miss Hardman said: "The more original the better for some firms, while others like to have something that somebody else has had. When, therefore, we send out one rather wild modern design, we generally send one more orthodox as well."

Soon after starting, Miss Hardman bought a small car, which is chiefly used for carrying things about in, but it is also used for visiting prospective clients. Occasionally she finds when she calls at a shop that someone has already been before her, which shows competitors are following in their footsteps.

More than one client has written to say that the sign has brought them business, and one even declared that it was the best advertisement they had ever had.

One of the most recent signs done was for a weaving shop. It showed a gray spinning wheel standing out against a background of an old Elizabethan woven design.

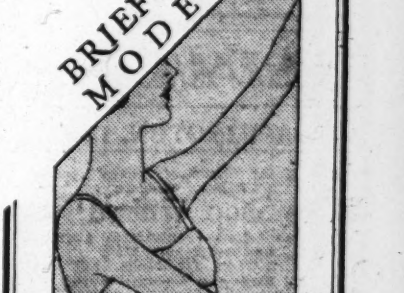
A Hall of Fame for Musicians

The National Federation of Music Clubs has instituted a Hall of Fame for "Rising American artists who have demonstrated their right to be included in the ranks of the foremost artists of the world, through a period of 10 years of achievement."

The first American prima donna to be honored by having her name inscribed upon this "Decade Honor Roll" was Rosa Ponselle. On Nov. 15, 1918, when she sang with Caruso in "La Forza del Destino," American-born and American-trained, Miss Ponselle was but 21 years of age when she made her debut, and since then she has, as prima donna soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, developed into one of the greatest singers of this age. Her musical attainments, as well as her personal charm and grace, have made her a beloved figure. The Federation of Music Clubs could have chosen no better example to put before young and aspiring artists as an inspiration and a model. The aim of the federation has always been properly to encourage young musicians, and to give them opportunities. The annexed compositions have this end in view and have brought out many talented persons, and supported them in debuts. Now, a fitting means of paying tribute to those who have withstood the battle has been established by the Hall of Fame.

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Coupon bonds in denomination of \$100 and \$500.

Storey, Esq., has summarized for us the corporation and these bonds:

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The corporation will also provide that the corporation shall not mortgage or otherwise encumber upon any of the property to be mortgaged or encumbered by the corporation.

On the basis of the express operating agreement, the net receipts of the corporation, after deducting all operating expenses, shall be distributed to the participating agreements had then been in effect:

1924.....	1925.....
1926.....	1927.....
1928 (four months).....	

The corporation will reserve for interest and principal on the bonds to be issued under the indenture. The participating agreements provide that the net receipts, which include interest on the bonds, principal thereof, are to be distributed to the corporation for the use of the corporation in their services and use of their facilities. The corporation is subject to the more complete control of the participating agreements upon request.

BONDS MATURING PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1939. THE REMAINING BONDS ARE SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS STATED BELOW.

RESERVED.

The corporation will be received subject to the authorization of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States of the issue and of the form and of the terms of the bonds. The corporation reserves to reject any or all applications for bonds.

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appreciation in 1½ years on common stock of \$100 per share.

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March 30 to stock of record March 30, 1929. The corporation will pay quarterly stock dividends of 10% per cent each, the first of which is payable Feb. 27.

Zonite Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Illinois Central declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on the common stock of record Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

United Biscuit declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common stock, payable March 1, and \$1 on the class A, also payable March 1. The common is payable to stock of record Feb. 15 and class A to stock of record Feb. 15.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, Jan. 29 (P)—Consols for money today were 98½. De Beers 12½ and Rand Mines 3¼. Money was at 4½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 10½.

The average number of common shares outstanding during the year, compared with 840,954 no-par common shares outstanding at the end of the previous year.

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Consols money today were 55½, De Beers 12 and Rand Mines 3¼. Money was 3½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 3 per cent; three months 4½ per cent.

CARRIER ORDERS RAILS
The Southern Pacific Company has
ordered 7525 tons of rails from the Colo-
rado Fuel & Iron Company,

NORTHWESTERN HAS BIG SQUAD

**Swimming Material Runs
to Quality as Well as
Quantity, However**

EVANSTON, Ill.—A little more speed added to what it already has would make Northwestern University a contender for the national title in the Intercollegiate Conference. As it is, Northwestern should win three of the four titles in the conference, fighting chances to win the other two, and should place at least second in the third. The Northwestern swimming and water-polo team expects to go through another season undefeated.

Of the 150 members of these teams have won 67 to 80 dual meets in the last 16 years, again has a big squad, with 11 in the 100, 10 in the 200, 10 in the 400 and six in water polo. Among the swimmers he displays three champions and three holders of records or champions. They are A. H. Schwartz '29, who recently set a record in the 100 of 52.94; W. N. Colbath '29, diving champion, and R. L. Hinchey '29, the 150-yard water polo holder.

These outstanding stars have been augmented by Donnell, a member of the Chicago High School boy in Chicago, who is declared to be the

relays, then the 400-meter freestyle. Peterson, the long free-style swimmer, the backstroke specialist and the specialist in that event, and he also plays water polo. He has been in the 100-meter freestyle events in any given year, but the fact that he can be shifted to any of the other events makes him a regular or better in some cases, especially the 200-meter freestyle.

Several Strong Spring Stars

In the 100-meter freestyle, Peterson can do 13s or under. W. M. Covode is \$1 is another new star who can be used in this and the 200-meter freestyle as well as the fancy diving. Other candidates for the short sprint are Schwartz, M. J. Wicks 20, and E. J. Schwartz, 19. Schwartz and Wicks are better winners.

Schwartz naturally leads the 100-meter freestyle. He has won the national college record performance. Peterson can do it in 53s, or better, and Wicks is a close second. Peterson has the best done in the "Big Ten" last season. Wicks and Covode appear as possibilities in the event.

In the 200-meter freestyle, Schwartz is again at the head of the parade, setting a new record of 3:49. He can do the furlong in 25m.

These times are close to college records. Wicks looks second best in the 100 yard dash, but is not a better winner, third; Omar Miller, '29, better winner, fourth, and Peterson, '30, fifth. In the 200 yard dash, winner V. H. Hardy '30, water polo letter liner A. J. Hofer '30 and Covode. Hinch is a favorite in the backstroke, but he is not a better swimmer. He has done 150 yards in 1m. 2s. and he is very near the world's record in the 100 yard dash. To do the 150 in 1m. 50s. enough to win in most any dual meet, but he will be beaten in the 100 yard dash by Peter and William Roberts '31 will do the 100 yard swim in the backstroke.

Talent—The talent for the 100 yard sprint is available for the 100 yard free-style relays, short and long. Peterson is favored as the lead-off swimmer, but Hinch is a better swimmer. Between Wicks, Colbath, Covode and Hardy, Hinch looks like a fixture in the third position and will anchor. Retter is available for the 100 yard dash.

Possibility of a world's record in the 100 yard medley relay is seen with Hinch at backstroke, Peterson at freestyle, Covode and Schwartz at free and Colbath at breast. These boys have done 3m. 5s.

second medley team that could take first against any team in the conference except Minnesota and Michigan, could be made up of Miller, Lennox and Gaudin in 200 yards.

Colbath, national, "Big Ten" and central A. A. U. champion, does not need much support at fancy diving. He is almost sure to repeat his triumphs of last year. J. L. O'Keefe '31 is a capable understudy, while Covode reforms well enough to be listed as substitute.

Water-Polo Team Strong

Two full teams and several stars to cover for substitutes are presented for water polo. The septet looks 20 per

ent stronger and faster than last season, and it expects to maintain the tradition of winning all its games, the only team to defeat a Northwest-

water-polo team is Stanford University. The team will have to play to two periods of overtime to tie. The first-string lineup is Peter G. Schmitt, captain; John K. Keefe, Jr.; Lennox goal; Capt. Colby or Hinch, lb.; Miller, cb; and Hardy, rf. Good substitutes are P. E. Falm, J. J. Ryskind and Hofer. Northwestern won its first meet against Purdue, Jan. 12, by 50 to 19.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Against	Pts.
Montreal	11	2	6	25	39	24
Edmonton	10	2	6	25	39	22
Calgary	9	3	7	23	33	21
Winnipeg	9	3	7	23	33	21
Quebec	12	3	9	73	63	27
Regina	10	3	7	23	33	21
Calgary	9	3	7	23	33	21
Quebec	10	3	7	23	33	21
Edmonton	9	3	7	23	33	21
Calgary	9	3	7	23	33	21
Winnipeg	9	3	7	23	33	21
Quebec	10	3	7	23	33	21
Edmonton	9	3	7	23	33	21
Calgary	9	3	7	23	33	21
Winnipeg	9	3	7	23	33	21
Quebec	10	3	7	23	33	21
Edmonton	9	3	7	23	33	21
Calgary	9	3	7	23	33	21
Winnipeg	9	3	7	23	33	21
Quebec	10	3	7	23	33	21
Edmonton	9	3	7	23	33	21
Calgary	9	3	7	23	33	21
Winnipeg	9	3	7	23	33	21
Quebec	10	3	7	23	33	21
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Calgary	9	3	7	23	33	21
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Calgary	9	3	7	23	33	21
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Winnipeg	9	3	7	23	33	21
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Winnipeg	9	3	7	23	33	21
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Quebec	10	3	7	23	33	21
Edmonton	9	3	7	23	33	21
Calgary	9	3	7	23	33	21
Winnipeg	9	3	7	23	33	21
Quebec	10	3	7	23	33	21
Edmonton	9	3	7	23	33	21
Calgary	9					

TORONTO BEATS LONDON
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, Ont.—The Toronto-Strat-

Millionaires strengthened their hold on fourth place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League race Monday night by defeating the locals 2 to 1 in the best game of the season here. The Hawks scored for the winners in the first and third periods, and King for the locals in the last 10 minutes. A tying goal was disallowed just before final bell.

LOS ANGELES—More than 100 candidates are now trying out for positions

Coach D. B. Cromwell's University of California track and field team. The meet in which the Trojans are entered is the A. A. U. relay carnival to be held at Los Angeles Coliseum. The dual meet is slated for March 2 in the Olympic Club. California and Stanford are the only Pacific Coast Conference universities on the Southern California dual meet schedule this year.

te headquarters.

AVIATION RADIO

The Listener Speaks

JOHN CHARLES THOMAS was the guest artist in the Vitaphone Jubilee Hour heard at 9:30 on Monday through the Columbia system. According to the usual custom this entertainment was presented from a studio green-room in which various assisting artists were on hand so that they could be casually called upon for additional numbers—a simple arrangement which is doubtless the result of careful rehearsal.

Mr. Thomas is a native of Pennsylvania, his father having been a preacher and his mother a singer. Beginning his stage career in "Every Woman" he quickly proceeded through the field of light opera into concert and grand opera in which he has won considerable renown of late in Europe. The reason for his popularity was easy to appreciate after he had sung "The Song of the Child," by Anna Zucca. Others were "Vision Fugitive" from Maurice Renaud, and "Birds' Songs at Eventide" as played by De Groot and the Ploceid Orchestra.

The A. & P. Gypsies included one number of unusual interest. This was a gypsy melody, "Farewell My Country," arranged by Mr. Horlick, the director, who has made a special study of gypsy music in various parts of the world. It possesses the freshness and spontaneity which characterizes this type of folk melody. A Kreisler arrangement of a Viennese melody, "Night Belles," which is less well known than many of his works, was also of interest. Among the popular numbers which made up the program the "Chinese Lullaby" from "East Is West" stood out not only on account of its own charming melody, but because of the excellent interpretation given to it.

The rest of the Vitaphone program provided very varied entertainment, which ranged from humorous verses about Anthony and Cleopatra to the American entry in the contest to be held for the Schneider Cup, the number of nations to be represented has been brought to four: France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States. The time for entries expired at midnight on Dec. 31.

The Schneider Cup contest this year will undoubtedly be the greatest on record from all points of view. The three European countries which will take part are hard at work, and great secrecy is being observed in regard to the various models which are being specially constructed for the test.

The British Air Force has had a large crew at work for several months on preparations for the race, and it was in the course of these preparations that Flight-Lieutenant d'Arcy Greig achieved last November the remarkable speed of 319 miles an hour. Although this speed constituted a record in fact, it was not sufficiently in excess of the existing official record to win recognition by the Federation Internationale Aeronautique, the governing body which must pass upon all records in the air.

The existing record is 313½ miles an hour, achieved by Major Di Bernardi of Italy, and the Federation demands that to establish a new record, the existing one be exceeded by at least five miles.

The Schneider Cup was won by Britain in 1927 by Flight-Lieutenant Webster, with a speed of 281.7 miles an hour. It was won before in 1925 and 1926 by the United States, the pilots being respectively Lieutenant Rittenhouse and Lieutenant Doolittle. Italy carried away the honors in 1920, 1921 and 1926, and before Great Britain's victory in 1927, British fliers had won the contest in 1914 and 1922.

France has held the record only once, having won the Schneider race in 1913, but from present indications, this year's competitors will be serious contenders for the honor. The following table shows the results of the Schneider Trophy contest to date:

Year	Nation	Pilot	Machine	Motor	Speed, m. p. h.
1913	France	M. Prevost	Deperdussin	160 Gnome	45.75
1914	Great Brit.	C. H. Pixton	Sopwith	100 Gnome	86.8
1915	Italy	G. Bologna	Savoia	50 Ansaldo	100
1916	Italy	G. Bologna	Savoia	50 Ansaldo	100
1917	Great Brit.	H. C. Baird	Supermarine	50 Napier	142.7
1918	Italy	A. M. L. L. L.	Supermarine	50 Napier	172.8
1919	U. S. A.	Lieut. Doolittle	Curtiss	440 Curtiss	222.7
1920	Italy	Maj. Di Bernardi	Macchi	300 Fiat	222.5
1921	U. S. A.	Flt.-Lieut. Webster	Supermarine	Napier	281.7

Fairley Aviation Company, Ltd., is building a new type of airplane of gigantic proportions for the British Government, and regarding which the greatest secrecy is being observed, no details being available. The company's plant at Hayes is being carefully guarded during the construction of the new model, and in order to insure total secrecy in regard to the tests to be made with the new machine during the coming months, a special field has been acquired in a remote part of the country.

Of all the pioneer efforts in 1928 to establish regular communications between distant points, first mention must be conceded, so far as Europe is concerned, to the repeated and successful efforts of the Royal Dutch Lines to link Holland with her colonies in the East Indies.

"Mammy's Little Kinky-Headed Boy." The theme song of Richard Barthelmess's new first National Vitaphone picture "Weary River" was introduced once more also. The United Light Opera Company at 10 presented another Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera "Patience," which is said to be a musical caricature of Oscar Wilde and the "aesthetic" feminine admirers in his train. It is a fine example of musical humor. "Patience" is recorded complete under the direction of Rupert D'Oyly Carte by the Gramophone Company of London. On this company's "His Master's Voice" records are two other numbers from a Monday's program—"Vision Fugitive" as sung by Maurice Renaud, and "Birds' Songs at Eventide" as played by De Groot and the Ploceid Orchestra.

The A. & P. Gypsies included one number of unusual interest. This was a gypsy melody, "Farewell My Country," arranged by Mr. Horlick, the director, who has made a special study of gypsy music in various parts of the world. It possesses the freshness and spontaneity which characterizes this type of folk melody. A Kreisler arrangement of a Viennese melody, "Night Belles," which is less well known than many of his works, was also of interest. Among the popular numbers which made up the program the "Chinese Lullaby" from "East Is West" stood out not only on account of its own charming melody, but because of the excellent interpretation given to it.

The problem presented by these torrential rains could be overcome if proper landing fields were provided, and this the company hopes to achieve during the current year, in order to make it possible to operate a weekly service of passengers and mail.

The trip by plane from Amsterdam to Batavia is beyond a doubt one of the most picturesque voyages which it is possible to undertake. Leaving the Amsterdam field of the K. L. M., which is, in abbreviated form, the name of the Royal Dutch Air Lines, the plane reaches Buda-Pest, arriving at Constantinople on the following day. The third stop is at Ramadiah, east of Bagdad.

The following stops are at Buschir, Karachi, Cawnpore, Rangoon and Singapore, after which the plane reaches the Dutch airport in the East Indies at Sumatra.

Independently of the long distance flight from Amsterdam, the Dutch Air Lines have also inaugurated an inter-island service between the important cities or stations in the East Indies group. The most important of these services is the line operating between the two leading cities in the group, Batavia and Sourabaya, a

trip which by train and boat requires more than 40 hours is made by plane in less than 4½ hours.

The Royal Dutch Air Lines, which claim to be the oldest air carrier in the world, have been successful in their success partly to the constant support and substantial subsidy received from the Dutch Government, and partly to the great activity of the Fokker Company which is rated among the leaders of the world for the construction of airplanes.

The agreement arranged between the K. L. M. and the Dutch Government provides a total subsidy of \$1,000,000 over the period of eight years, after which it is expected the company will be self-supporting.

Dainty caprices and melodious rhapsodies will make a festive and gay occasion of the next Kretzer program, over the nation-wide network of Columbia on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, at 10, eastern time, or 7, Pacific time.

Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1929

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Mandates

MANY are in doubt as to whether the mandate system should be regarded as an interesting political experiment or as a rather unheroic expedient devised by the Versailles peace-makers to provide means of escape from an unquestionably difficult position. While the practical politician likes to point out that the handing over of territory to the power most interested in acquiring it—to be held in trust for the League of Nations—is merely a roundabout formula for imperial aggrandizement, the mandate system in truth has not yet settled comfortably into the scheme of normal world politics, and clearly the last word has yet to be said on the subject. At one time the word trust might have passed for a legal fiction, but it has found new values since the world has gone in quest of nonmilitary means of security. Moreover, it is not without significance that any move on the part of a mandatory power that might be construed as involving unjustifiable designs upon the mandated territory at once arouses the intelligent interest of the world at large.

While no such construction can reasonably be put upon the British East African report involving the former German territory of Tanganyika, yet the mere prospect of changes in that region has drawn universal attention to the matter. A British politico-economic mission, attempting a unified scheme for the three tropical dependencies of Kenya (a Crown colony), Uganda (a protectorate), and Tanganyika (a mandate), has produced a rather more efficient plan of government than Britain has hitherto found for such outlying appanages. The three tracts—mainly peopled by black tribesmen—would have their respective governors, each with his legislative and executive council, while a governor-general, sent out from Britain, would be set over the entire territory. The proposal, as a step toward a self-governing dominion, may be virtually a necessity for the overburdened Colonial Office. But it has the effect of drawing more closely into the political and economic orbit of the Empire the mandated region of Tanganyika.

The report expressly states that its terms do not "involve any action that could be regarded as inconsistent with the terms of the mandate," and the British Government, before acting on the lines it proposes, will doubtless take means to satisfy the world that its intentions in regard to a tract which, if added to the Empire, would form a useful link to the string of British possessions from Cairo to the Cape, are strictly in accord with mandatory propriety. But the mere fact that the world watches closely such contemplated changes is sufficient evidence that the mandate system, whatever its shortcomings, stands in the public eye for something more than a convenient international theory.

Deficit Becomes Surplus

A TREASURY surplus is usually looked upon by Washington as something advantageous, although to most laymen it is a thing which requires some explanation. Last summer President Coolidge was informed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that there would probably be a deficit in the expenditures over the current receipts of something like \$100,000,000. This was a bookkeeping estimate, and now it is believed not only that the forecast "deficit" will be wiped out but also that the receipts this fiscal year will be so large as to return to the Treasury a surplus of something like \$143,000,000. In brief this is the message now sent to the country through the agency of the semiannual business meeting of the Government addressed by President Coolidge.

Such a radical change in the estimates, made within a brief period of a few months, results from the fact that the business of the country has been more prosperous than was at first believed possible. The returns from income taxes during the next five months will be in excess of previous anticipations. The Treasury will collect returns on March 15 and again on June 15, both of which will be included in the receipts of the Government's current fiscal year. These returns will be based upon the incomes of persons, and businesses of the country during the calendar year 1928. Therefore the enhanced prosperity of the country rather than any fundamental change in the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget wipes out the previously expected deficit and substitutes for it a comfortable surplus.

President Coolidge is perfectly correct, however, in warning Congress that, despite this more optimistic showing of the Treasury, there must be no extravagance in the appropriations now under consideration. The Congress could yet authorize expenditures which would wipe away the anticipated surplus and leave a "depleted" Treasury for the incoming administration. The United States is still deeply concerned in the problem of retiring the public debt, the inheritance of 1918. Not until the funded debt is reduced to a sum approximating \$15,000,000,000 will it be deemed "safe," according to the actuaries. The public debt is now a

little in excess of \$17,000,000,000. Receipts from foreign countries made in payment of their debts to the United States contribute no inconsiderable amount to the settlement of this item, but not in amounts yet warranting any reduction in taxes on the American people. Furthermore, the United States has postponed many public works for which funds are needed. When the Treasury is faced with a more auspicious outlook, when the funded debt is within a figure considered easier to handle, there will be a number of necessities which will claim attention. Appropriations for the St. Lawrence River seaway, inland waterways, Mississippi River control, public buildings and other projects will soon be required.

Boulder Dam and State Rights

ARIZONA'S decision to carry its opposition to Boulder Dam into the United States Supreme Court comes as no surprise. For six years the State has steadily maintained that the project infringed its rights and alienated its property. It rejected the Colorado River Compact, made in 1922 and originally ratified by the six other states in the river basin, and it fought unrelentingly to prevent congressional authorization of the proposal. Friends and foes of the development have used differing terms for Arizona's stand, varying from "courageous independence" to "dog-in-the-manger selfishness."

But judgment of the State's action is hardly so simple. Admittedly it is blocking a vast hydroelectric and reclamation development and a much-needed flood control project. On the other hand, the building of Boulder Dam at this time means that great areas of potentially productive land must remain desert. This is because the dam will develop quantities of water which Arizona is not yet prepared to use and which will be acquired permanently by prior users in Mexico and California. The Swing-Johnson Act providing for construction of the dam allots 4,400,000 acre-feet of water to California annually and 2,800,000 to Arizona. Moreover, the law carries no guarantee that the State will be compensated for the loss of taxes involved in public instead of private handling of the greatest power development ever planned. Expenditure on its borders of the \$165,000,000 called for by the project should, however, furnish some recompense to the State.

What chance Arizona may have of holding up the project is difficult to determine. The legal issues are many and complicated. The Federal Government has, under court ruling, the right to improve navigation, but it must be shown that the Colorado is navigable and that a dam across it would improve navigation. James R. Garfield, a former Secretary of the Interior, in an official report said that the "general effect" of Supreme Court decisions "conclusively establishes the right of Congress to do that which is suggested in the construction and development of the Boulder Dam." Conversely, rulings of the same court are quoted which deny federal authority to allocate water between states. In the case of Kansas vs. Colorado it was held that the powers of Congress must be limited to those granted in the Constitution and that "it is enough to say that no one of them, by any implication, refers to the reclamation of arid lands."

The question of state rights involved reaches far beyond the immediate issue, and final decision in the case will establish a precedent of nation-wide interest.

One Statesman's Record

NOT in recent years has a more persuasive and resourceful statesman than Oscar W. Underwood represented and defended the ideals of the New South in the halls of Congress. His voluntary retirement a few years ago ended more than a quarter of a century of useful public service. He was a leader in the councils of the Democratic Party, and by many was frequently urged as a candidate for the Presidency who would be able to obliterate the last vestige of sectional jealousy among Democratic partisans. The expedient thus advised would have been an experiment sufficiently interesting to compare with the course finally pursued.

Mr. Underwood was, above all else, a constructive statesman. Actuated, quite naturally, by partisan ambition, he nevertheless brought to his official tasks a high appreciation of his responsibilities as a leader. He enjoyed the confidence of his colleagues on both sides of the legislative chamber, and of both Democratic and Republican Chief Executives. The record which he leaves was deliberately and consciously written by himself. It is doubtful if in his retirement, looking critically upon the score, he would have changed much there set down.

Deceiver and Trouble Maker

THERE is a certain practice still clinging to modern diplomacy which deserves to be consigned to the limbo of the obsolete. It is the practice which prompts the too frequent use of that phrase, common in diplomatic parlance, "For home consumption only," and in these days when the affairs of nations are more and more relying upon public thought and public action for their settlement it has no reason and no excuse for being.

It seems that whenever a leading statesman, whether it be Briand on the subject of Franco-German relations, or Mussolini on Italian expansion, or Sir Austen Chamberlain on the evacuation of the Rhineland, makes a particularly provocative pronouncement, it is often justified on the ground that such an utterance was intended for home consumption only, and for that reason should be discounted or with great generosity overlooked. Without indulging in a long list of specific references—references which have appeared in the news very lately—it can be seen that whatever gives rise to such a pretense is certain to confuse and antagonize international public opinion at the very time when calm judgment is most needed.

The particular objection to this phrase and to the occasions which prompt it is that it is invariably a term of deception. To claim, for example, that French statesmen must approach the issue of the Rhineland with a great bluster

concerning alleged German militarism in order to satisfy French public opinion or to assert that the German diplomatists must exaggerate their claims for evacuation so as to appease the people of the Reich constitutes an affront to the people of the Reich which the peoples of civilized nations are bringing to bear upon their mutual relations. Any statesman who attempts to conceal a bellicose attitude toward foreign affairs behind the pretension that he is addressing himself only to his own people—and it is impossible to do this because of the almost magical attainments of modern news transmission—is deserving his own nation and destroying the best guarantees of peace.

At the signing of the Pact of Paris, the world's political leaders joined in expressing the unanimous conviction that this treaty represented the voice of an awakened public opinion—public opinion which had proved itself to be in advance of the position which statesmen had ever taken on the subject of peace. International life is no longer confined to the relations between sovereigns and between states. It extends intimately to the relations between peoples. That public opinion which made possible the Treaty of Locarno, which demanded the Pact of Paris, and which has lately but crystallized into a new Pan-American arbitration convention, has passed the stage when it desires the stimulant of belligerent words.

Speeches which demand the explanation, "For home consumption only," are either falsely representative of the genuine wishes of the people or are in themselves dangerously provocative. "For home consumption only" is a deceiver and a trouble maker.

Are Subways Highways?

WILL city dwellers and suburbanites soon be paying taxes in addition to car fares for the privilege of rapid transit to and from their working and shopping places? The prospect that they may be raised by the report of the special commission on transit problems for Boston. The commission proposes, in brief, that the needed transit extensions be built, that so much as possible of the financing costs be covered by the railway revenues, and that the remainder up to a fixed limit be defrayed by taxation on all property in the cities served.

In a way this is what is actually happening in New York, though not by intention. The Boston report is perhaps the first by a public body to advocate frankly tax support of urban transit facilities. It will be eagerly studied in Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago and other cities of the United States with similar problems, if not by cities abroad.

The policy urged has a plausible basis in the theory that subways, elevated lines or reserved ways are kinds of highways like the streets which are paved at public expense for automobiles. Certainly the use of rapid transit lines relieves congestion on the streets, and it may be that greater use of these lines is the one way to meet the traffic demands of densely peopled urban centers.

But the application of this rule may not end here. Small towns, too, have their problems in retaining any kind of transit service, rapid or otherwise. Where nonpaying street car lines are on the verge of abandonment, there are frequently many who genuinely need transportation thereon. Despite the commonly heard statement, "Oh, everybody has an automobile these days," this is far from the fact. Many thousands are not so fortunate, and must depend on some cheap public conveyance.

Sooner or later this question is likely to be faced: Is it not as much a public purpose to provide a highway for the person who spends his money for car fare as for the one who spends his for gasoline?

The Parade of the Molecules

PLUCKING one tiny molecule from a cubic inch of nearly a half-million quintillions of them is said to have become an accomplished fact. When one thinks of 442,000,000,000,000,000,000 molecules clinging affectionately to one another in an inclosure about the size of a hen's egg, one can readily conceive of a few difficulties in the way of separating just one little unit from its 441,999,999,999,999,999,999 relatives.

But Dr. Frederick G. Keyes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has announced perfection of a means to observe and measure for the first time the activities of a single molecule of gas. To the layman this would seem to be a task beyond all peradventure of success. How instruments and processes can be devised to separate a thing like what may be better understood as a drop of gas into thousands of smaller parts and then to seize one forcibly by the scruff of the neck and deposit it kicking and scuffling away from its brethren seems past all conception.

Dr. Keyes may be said to have tamed the molecule. Hitherto it has been, for all observation purposes, a part of a disorderly mob of molecules. And now Dr. Keyes masses them in great armies, reduces them to brigades, troops and companies by marching them in varying order through successive diaphragms, and finally shoots them out in single file into a chamber where the investigator has ample opportunity to observe and measure specific effects of each unit in this veritable parade of the molecules.

Editorial Notes

When asked if the so-called "collegiate" of the comic magazine and the stage were typical, Frank W. Nicolson, Dean of Wesleyan University, a college administrator for thirty-five years, replied:

The present generation of college students here, as I look upon it, is well-dressed, well-behaved, a very different type from what we had twenty-five years ago . . . and the morals of the community are on a higher plane than they have ever been.

Nor is Dr. Nicolson alone in stanch defense of this much-abused "younger generation."

The newly formed German Mouth Organ Trust, it is said, hopes to control the world market. What a blow!

The New World's Old-World City

BOSTON is the New World's Old-World city. An influx of 2,000,000 visitors yearly pays tribute to it as such. Of the most venerated shrines of American history, of the most securely established monuments to culture in the United States, of pictorial values, of engaging traditions and delightful associations, Boston has more than its share.

Its landmarks are pigeonholed in the nooks and crannies of narrow streets. They are left, perhaps inconveniently—but how picturesquely!—at traffic-swarming intersections. They are preserved affectionately in near-by, yet sudden and oddly remote squares where an old tree, or a grass plot, or a mossy greenishness of granite evokes an unexpected genius of repose and quiet amid the haste and clamor of a great metropolitan center.

Metropolitan Boston, a designation which of late has come very much into vogue, comprises forty independently governed cities and towns. These municipalities co-operate in control of sewers, water supply and parks. They are recognized by the State as a unit, and as such, in its place as fourth among the cities of the United States, Boston might follow closely behind Philadelphia among the cities of the United States.

Bostonians, however, seem not to be city folk. Urban or suburban, they evince a preference for what might be called "townliness." No desire has been expressed by the surrounding communities for annexation by the city of Boston, and when a suburbanite expresses himself in regard to "the Hub," even this parent city is generally referred to as "town." One shops "in town," attends lectures and concerts "in town," or takes a train from the countryside "into town."

The population of Boston proper is only about \$50,000, but of the metropolitan area—if such a conception be not too disagreeable to quiet town folk—it may be said that the inhabitants are as numerous, almost, as the tourists!

Perhaps this quasi equalization of numbers is a reason for the cry of "Metropolitan Boston" since, under other reckoning, to be a Bostonian at home were to be definitely in the minority.

And the minority within the limits of the city proper certainly would have a big problem to cope with in accounting for the great number of beans which Bostonians are supposed to do away with annually. It has been estimated that "1000 on a plate" are consumed by each Bostonian at least once a week, but just how many of the lentils fall prey to visitors cannot be ascertained.

Boston has been called everything from the home of beans to an aesthetic attitude. It may more aptly be termed a transition. The European remarks that it is not so different from his native city, after all, as he had expected an American metropolis would be. The middle westerner finds Boston less like his "home town" than does the Englishman. Yet many who, by the "Father of Waters," have accustomed their eyes to hazy horizons, many from the country of Bret Harte and the Golden Gate, many who have listened to the stories of mothers under the shadow of the Northwest's tall timbers, feel something in this old port that is strangely familiar—a character that is akin to their character and a sense that their most cherished memories are rooted here. Bostonians, these people—just a few generations removed.

Carrying its traditions and its tourists as a city accustomed to them, Boston treats its tourist way to as stately a measure as when the name "Back Bay" could be taken literally; when that widely known district of imposing residences, apartment houses, students' quarters and, in recent years, prosperous shopping centers, was really a backwater lapping its shores contentedly where now begins one of the world's most splendid thoroughfares.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS FRENCH Folklore Society has been founded. Many feel it has not come any too soon, for there has been neglect of this phase of French civilization, and the possibility existed that many a legend and fact would be irretrievably lost if not investigated and recorded soon. An Englishman has been particularly influential in seeing the society established. This is Sir James Frazer, eminent historian and authority on folklore. Through him the society started out with an anonymous gift from Er and £1000. The rector of the University of Paris, M. Charlety, and Dr. Rivet, professor at the Natural History Museum, A. Morel of the Institut de France, the Duc de Broglie and the Duchesse de La Rochefoucauld are among the prominent French persons deeply interested in the work. A quarterly bulletin is to be issued, and it is hoped permanent quarters will be acquired in a suitable mansion near the Carnavalet Museum.

Within a block of the Paris office of The Christian Science Monitor there must be at least a dozen restaurants. Among them is one of the most expensive and finest in the city, where a lunch will cost from \$2 up to a plate. Among them also, however, is one of the cheapest, where a full course lunch of quite fair food may be had for the equivalent of twenty-five cents. And there are those between the two, where seventy-five cents would purchase a delicious meal. The art of lunching in a typical French restaurant, if you are a foreigner, is invariably to ask for a "plat du jour." It is the specialty of the day. Each day in a week it varies, and there may be one or more plats du jour on the menu. This is a rule includes a vegetable. A soup may precede the plat du jour, and a salad de laitue (plain lettuce) is an excellent addition to what is as a rule a rich meat course. For dessert, in most restaurants, the "Fruit de la Maison" (fruit tart of one kind or another) can generally be counted on to be most delectable. In ordering such dishes, you will be asking for what the house is best prepared to give you, and you will also find your bill to be as moderate as possible for such a lunch, the price varying, of course, according to the class of restaurant.

Mlle. Bequignon becomes the first woman ever to receive the appointment of law instructor in a French university. Only five other women have held equivalent teaching posts, but she is the first to join the staff of a law faculty, and her appearance is regarded as helpful to the cause of the women in France who are still working for the right to vote. Mlle. Bequignon has been placed in charge of a course in the law faculty of the University of Rennes, and already reports have become current of the excellent impression she has made by reason of the lucidity of her explanations and purity of language. She comes of a family of eminent teachers, for her grandfather was once a professor in the faculty of letters at the University of Lille. Rennes used to be the capital of Brittany, when that land was a duchy of France. The chief building in the city is the Palais de Justice, appropriately enough, which dates from the seventeenth century.

Etiquette, when it comes to nations and uniforms, is something of which the average person probably knows extremely little. Who, for instance, would ever have known—had it not come out in the Paris newspapers—that if a humble American soldier and member of a band wanted to appear in this capital in uniform, the permission of the French Government had first to be obtained? But such is the case. An American army band is to have the good fortune of coming to Europe to play during the exhibition at Seville, in Spain. They will be passing through Paris in April, and it has taken a request of the American Embassy here and a favorable reply from the French Government to secure the right of these soldiers to wear their uniforms while on French soil. Only the naval and military attaches, of all the officers or men in either the navy or army, can be in their uniforms in France without the special sanction of the French authorities.

The Back Bay today contains what is perhaps the most carefully planned and regularly arranged section of Boston. Arlington Street, forming the west boundary of the Public Garden, and the base from which the newer Beacon Street, Marlborough Street, Commonwealth Avenue, and Newbury Street proceed westward, is the first of a series of cross streets named alphabetically thus: Arlington, Berkeley, Clarendon, Dartmouth, Exeter, Fairfield, Gloucester, Hereford.

But even with this mechanistic arrangement for a starter, modernism has achieved in the city on the Charles little that is spectacular.

The tranquil river may have experienced the discipline of masonry along its once carelessly plashy banks, may have felt its far-flung reedy marshes blotted away, but its tranquility has remained.

The gentle swell of Beacon Hill, from which torches once guided vessels at sea, has been capped with a dome of gold, but at that discreet height to which the Massachusetts State Capitol lifts its shining crown, not even that which glitters is ostentatious.

Against the "mild contours" of the Boston sky line no modernistic angles of cloud-piercing, steel-and-stone structures hurl strident notes.

Only from the very heart of "the Hub," down where the streets still are narrow, as all streets of Boston are thought to be, down where the air still is briny and where the harbor dominates with an unseen presence the genius of Merchants Row and India Street as once it dominated an entire city with its tall masts, rises swiftly the little column of the Custom House to an altitude of twenty-five stories. The cerulean aspirations of modernity stop here. Boston, as yet, is the city of a single skyscraper.

For one long acquainted with the town of St. Botolph, the deepest appeal, the most constant charm, lies in the blending of innumerable moods as colorful, as changeable, as rhythmic as the shifting fragments of kaleidoscopic patterns.

London is a man's town, there's power in the air, And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair.

And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair, sang a home-coming American poet. Boston refuses to be dominated by any one influence. Nor does it, as do so many cities of the United States, look only into the future, with the cry, "Forward, forward," ever on its lips. While this certainly is commendable and must be very invigorating to busy men, Boston evidently feels that it is not delighted when continuously dwelt upon, nor attractive to the pilgrim in search of uplifting recreation.

And the pilgrim evidently agrees. At least he demonstrates a willingness to add something substantial toward the \$75,000,000 which the Chamber of Commerce believes will be left behind by tourists this year. Boston is not unaware of the commercial advantages pertaining to a tourist and convention city. Neither are its 25,000 retail stores. A larger number of conventions met at Boston during 1928 than in any previous year.

The "Athens of America" has become also its Paris. If one would go abroad in this Old-World American city, one would discover, as has a writer in its yearling magazine, the Bostonian, that there are many Bostons. There is the Boston of the commercial man, of the artist, of the student; the Boston of the Greek, the Jew, the Far Easterner, the Italian and many others, as well as that of the dyed-in-the-wool Yankee. It takes all these to make the New World's Old-World city.

To those who will go "abroad in Boston," by automobile, subway, on foot, or on the magic carpet of words, it may appear, indeed, that Boston is the Old World's New-World city. C. W. M.

ties. They are excluded by reason of their duties—a privilege which is reciprocally admitted by the United States.

Shoals of herring in the English Channel brought recently to the adjacent coasts large colonies of gannets. The wonderful Channel crosser had as a result an opportunity of seeing the remarkably diving ability of these birds. They are strongly built and will pause for an instant sometimes as much as eighty feet from the water and commence their almost vertical dive. When a few feet from the surface, they will close their wings to their sides and enter the water like an arrow, causing scarcely the smallest splash as they plunge to their herring. The gannet is one of the totipalmate sea birds. The common North Atlantic gannet measures about six feet from wing tip to wing tip. Totipalmate means having all four toes united by a web, which is the case also with the pelicans, cormorants and other birds.

The French Academy, most august of nonpolitical bodies in this country, has just made the momentous decision of undertaking a task it had been set to do nearly three centuries ago. Furthermore, it is to be accomplished within the coming twelvemonth. The job is to produce a "simple and easy grammar, capable of going everywhere." It will be known as the "Grammaire de l'Académie française." The book is already promised a large sale, for no other grammar could possibly have the authority back of it which this one would have. The statutes of the academy, drawn up in 1635, declared its work to be, among other things, the preparation of a dictionary and a grammar. The former is in an intermediary stage of a laborious growth which will take years to complete. A grammar, on the other hand, of the type suggested, should be finished next year and prove a popular contribution to the study of the French language of which the Academicians consider themselves the special guardians.

A school which must sound fascinating to the average boy and girl has recently been inaugurated by M. François Poncet, Undersecretary of Technical Education. It is a shopkeeping school, for the organization of which the Chamber of Commerce of Paris is responsible. There scarcely exists a boy or girl who does not care to sell things, and here is a school where all the details of keeping shops are explained. The marking of prices, the keeping of accounts, the taking of inventories, and other details of shop management are included in the course. Then, too, one is prepared for the simple pleasure which attends the successful sale over a counter.

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The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

The Best Asset

THE Hon. William H. Price, Attorney-General of Ontario, has launched a discussion that will no doubt be taken up all over the Province, and that may result in a complete change in the existing system for handling youthful law-breakers.

Colonel Price believes—and he will have many to agree with him—that it is a serious mistake to impose court convictions and perhaps prison sentences on boys and girls convicted of minor offenses. Instead, he would have them taken home and given friendly but firm advice regarding their wrongdoing. The Attorney-General believes that the youth of Ontario is the chief asset of the Province. It is a fine thing, he says, to take a boy from within prison walls and rehabilitate him, but it is a much finer thing to halt a youth on the prison steps, before he gets inside; to turn his footsteps in the other direction before the stigma of jail has been placed upon him, and give him a chance to make good. He does not believe it wise to register convictions against the youth of the country for first offenses of the average small type. —Border Cities Star.